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# Daily Report

# Latin America

FBIS-LAT-89-234
Thursday
7 December 1989

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## Latin America

*FBIS-LAT-89-234* *7 December 1989*

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## El Salvador

### Cristiani Reports War Damage of $90 Million

*PA0712045389 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0125 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Text] Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani has reported that the terrorist actions of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] in the country have resulted in losses amounting to approximately 600 million colones or some $90 million.

Cristiani said this amount represents what has not been produced because of the paralyzation of many activities during the first week of the Marxist-Leninist aggression. The physical damage inflicted by the FMLN is also noted. Cristiani said centers are being set up in the neigborhoods most affected by terrorism to assess the damage. This assessment will serve as a basis to draft a plan to assist, on a short-term basis, those affected by the war.

He said some homes will be repaired through the mutual assistance system. As for the military situation in the country, particularly in the capital, Cristiani said the rebels are being dislodged from the last FMLN redoubts.

### Ponce Says FMLN 'Militarily Defeated'

*PA0712040089 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0123 GMT 7 Dec 89*

["Excerpt" of news conference by Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, with unidentified Salvadoran and international reporters; date and place not given—recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] [Ponce] ...the offensive of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] as of 11 November has been militarily defeated here in the city of San Salvador, as well as in San Miguel, Usulutan, and Zacatecoluca, where there was greater activity by the subversives. Logically, after being rejected so much, after having lost so many fighters and war materiel, they do not have the capability to again launch an operation like they did on 11 November. They will continue with indiscriminate and selective terrorism. We have here some of the first evidence. For example, the murder of a person useful to Salvadoran society like Dr Guerrero, the acts of sabotage against the electricity system, the destruction of public transportation. We can also mention the destruction of some gasoline stations. Basically, what they seek is to systematically destroy the economy of the country, to provoke the closing of some industrial centers, and to bring about economic chaos.

That is why, even though we believed we were taking risks in the military field of national defense, the Armed Forces changed the curfew hours, so that curfew hours are now from 2300 to 0500. We did this believing the economic aspect very important for the country, and that is why we want to help industry, business, and farming, so that they will be able to carry out their activities under almost normal conditions.

We also considered that this time of the year we are picking coffee, cotton and harvesting sugarcane, and these are the three main staples of our economy. These activities are mainly carried out in the evening, and that is why we have changed the curfew hours to benefit businessmen, workers, and farmers so they can support their families.

[Reporter] Colonel, does the president think that during the Costa Rican meeting enough pressure can be exerted on Nicaragua so it will suspend assistance to the FMLN and diminish war in the country?

[Ponce] The cynicism of dictator Ortega of the Sandinist government has been fully proven. In the previous meetings within the framework of Esquipulas II, he committed himself to discontinuing support for the FMLN. This total war offensive that has been inflicted upon the Salvadoran people should be suspended, because we are sure that the moment Nicaragua and Cuba—it is through those countries, rather those governments that the communist bloc has been helping the FMLN—the FMLN would weaken tremendously. [sentence as heard]

As a member of the Armed Forces, as a member of the High Command, I feel very proud of the professional, determined, and courageous attitude with which the officers, noncommissioned officers, and troops of our Armed Forces have neutralized and defeated the FMLN offensive. In this regard, I believe that the opinions voiced by (?General Thurman) are not really in line with what we have experienced here in this country.

[Reporter] Colonel, what specific measures have been taken against the missiles?

[Ponce] I believe that specific measures we have adopted have given us good results. They have launched four SAM-7's in the Zacatecoluca area; however, our pilots have skillfully avoided the rockets or missiles, which did not hit their aircraft. We are adopting measures that are giving results. We must also clarify that we feel that since the light aircraft transporting these missiles did not have a normal landing and the missiles were not in their original package, it is possible that they suffered some functional damage when the plane crashed south of Zacatecoluca. Thank God, [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Do you think that the summit of Central American presidents can open new possibilities for resuming talks with the FMLN? Do you think that this summit could bring about new steps toward a dialogue?

[Ponce] Yes, I think that the Salvadoran Government since the beginning of the year has opened this possibility and is willing to talk on a permanent basis. I think that at this time it would be a positive step in the political field.

However, in the military field, where the FMLN has attacked us in an irrational and violent way in the main cities, the Armed Forces is replying, and we will continue to reply. We will completely defeat the FMLN.

Based on the information we have received from our units, we have inflicted 1,902 dead, 1,209 wounded, and 44 terrorists have deserted and turned themselves in to the authorities. We have confiscated a large number of weapons. I will give you the quantities: 25 antiaircraft missiles—one red eye and 24 SAM-7's—915 rifles, 12 carbines, 11 shotguns, 156 grenade and rocket launchers, 49 mortars, 45 machine guns, 41 submachine guns, 67 revolvers and pistols, 23 radios, and a large amount of explosives.

I must stress that the FMLN has gathered all these weapons with suppport from abroad. It is a large arsenal.

I must also note that many of the weapons we found had been abandoned, which means that the FMLN has had many desertions. We have also found weapons in (?houses), thanks to the collaboration of the civilian population.

We have also learned that the FMLN has kidnapped a large number of youths here in the San Salvador area and mainly in Usulutan, as well as in Chalatenango. This means that they are trying to fill in the number of casualties they have suffered with youths. This also means that their efficiency will be very low.

[Reporter] I do not know if you have seen over the past few days a leaflet issued by the Air Force, which was dropped from airplanes and also distributed on the streets. The leaflet urges Salvadoran patriots to defend their homeland, their properties, and lives. It also says that if necessary, terrorists must be killed, as well as their internationalist allies. What is your opinion of this leaflet? Is it not an invitation to kill foreigners in this country?

[Ponce] I do not think so, because the leaflets mention internationalists, who are fighting along with the FMLN.

I can indeed tell you that there is a large number of internationalists fighting alongside the FMLN. How to interpret the leaflet? Any Salvadoran citizen has the constitutional right to defend himself when he feels threatened. The leaflet states that if someone feels his life is threatened, he may defend himself. We have seen that tactic used by the FMLN since 11 November to shield itself behind the civilian population. We are reminding the people of this because they have the right to defend themselves in case their lives or that of their relatives are threatened.

[Reporter] The problem is that many people here believe internationalists are something else. They believe that those who do not fight in the ranks of the guerrillas are also internationalists. People, who are working with humanitarian and church groups, are also considered internationalists. Is there a misunderstanding of this term?

[Ponce] I do not think so, because the Armed Forces are not persecuting the church. It is not even isolated or systematic persecution. We are persecuting criminals, especially terrorist criminals. If those terrorist criminals are hiding in Catholic or protestant organizations, it is our mission and our constitutional obligation to persecute criminals regardless of who they are. However, there is no systematic persecution of the Catholic or Protestant church. There is no persecution of a specific individual, not even foreigners. It would be advisable to clarify the situation of the labor union leaders. Some labor union leaders have made up their minds and are also fighting alongside the FMLN. Our actions are also aimed against them because they are attacking our people. They are also fighting along with the FMLN. We are going to fight against them. However, those who support democracy, all those labor associations supporting democracy, have the full support of the Armed Forces.

[Reporter] Col Ponce, yesterday the attorney general explained that the lawsuit filed against the FMLN commanders is an attempt to seek international action against the FMLN. Could this politically rule out the FMLN commanders from any agreement that may be reached?

[Ponce] I believe that after so much destruction and death in the major cities of the country, it is advisable and necessary for the FMLN leaders to answer for these actions. In this regard, the attorney general is taking his job seriously and the Armed Forces support him. The terrorists must be tried because of all the genocide they have committed against the population.

[Reporter] As for the case of the Jesuit priests, the San Salvador archbishop said there were strong indications that the Armed Forces, specifically the Treasury Police, killed the Jesuits.

[Ponce] In this regard, both Monsignor Gregorio Rosa Chavez and Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas will have to render testimony before the Attorney General's Office and the 4th Criminal Court, because if they have witnesses and names they should disclose them so that the relevant investigations can take place. If the crime is cleared up, we welcome it.

[Reporter] As for the military situation in San Salvador, there were some clashes reported on 5 December on (?Roosevelt Avenue). What can you tell us about this?

[Ponce] Last night, the FMLN harassed the CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission] operations center in the western part of the capital. [words indistinct] La Libertad. Later on, there was a skirmish north of San Salvador on El Carmen hill, but with no serious consequences. This morning, [words indistinct] visited the command post, Belloso Battalion has clashed in northern Soyapango, specifically in the area of San

Laureano, San Jose Cortes, and Linda Vista farm. We are fighting in the outskirts. What I want to say is that I have ordered all our units both in the capital and throughout the entire country to continue to intensively pursue the terrorists who were driven out of the urban areas. If you look at the map, we are fighting in suburban areas and we are fighting the FMLN in this area. We are not going to allow them to return to the city once again. We are going to fight them and we will defeat them in suburban areas. It will be complete pursuit.

[Reporter] Colonel, what is the military's new plan against the FMLN's new strategy when they enter the cities? What is the military doing now to get the FMLN out of the suburban areas?

[Ponce] To this end, I want to tell you we are developing procedures that are a little more cautious and slow, if you will, to prevent greater harm to the civilian population that has suffered enough. We are allowing the civilian population in those areas occupied by the FMLN to leave so that we will only be confronting FMLN terrorists. Logically, I cannot give you greater details. However, the civilian population should rest assured that should the FMLN try to penetrate the city, they will be totally neutralized and defeated.

[Reporter] But many of those guerrillas escaped. Many wonder why the guerrillas are allowed to escape. Sometimes, they fight during the day and escape at night. Any comments?

[Ponce] Many have escaped dressed as civilians and carrying white flags. How can the soldiers tell if they are rebels or innocent civilians? We must admit that some terrorists have deceived us.

[Reporter] Has the Army called in the reserves?

[Ponce] Yes, and the answer has been positive. We have observed much patriotism among the reserves. After I finish this news conference with you, I am going to talk to them. They have very high morale, and if they want [words indistinct].

[Reporter] How many have reported so far?

[Ponce] We are mobilizing a group of approximately 3,000 men, mainly to protect the farms and coffee and sugarcane harvests.

[Reporter] Concerning the offensive, how much time prior to the offensive did military intelligence know about part of the plan or the total plan?

[Ponce] Military intelligence learned in due time about this offensive. We adopted a defense mechanism because we did not know specifically what procedures the FMLN would follow. If you will recall, what the FMLN tried to do on 11 November was to topple the political and military leadership of the country. That is why there were strong attacks against the residences of the president of the Republic, the president of the Legislative Assembly, the vice president of the Legislative Assembly, as well as a heavy attacks against the General Staff, the 1st Infantry Brigade, and the Air Force. All of those plans were completely neutralized, they were defeated. I think military intelligence has helped us very much in countering the FMLN offensive.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ponce] As you well know, they formed part of a Christian group that represented several U.S. and Canadian churches. According to the information supplied by that captured terrorist, they had rented that house since May and had been taking ammunition to it.

[Reporter] Since May?

[Ponce] As of May.

[Reporter] As of the first week that this house was rented?

[Ponce] I do not know exactly when. But he [not further identified] said that as of May they were bringing in the ammunition.

[Reporter] This was done little by little?

[Ponce] Yes, little by little.

[Reporter] And this was said by the terrorist?

[Ponce] Yes.

[Reporter] And how about the other people who were there, that is, a young man and another young lady?

[Ponce] According to the captured terrorist, they also form part of the organization.

[Reporter] And they said that she was involved? She knew about it? It was only said she was a foreigner?

[Ponce] He pointed out the house, and mentioned the foreign woman.

[Reporter] Colonel Ponce, what do you expect will happen in the next few days, particularly now that the renewal of a state of siege is expected? What will happen about [words indistinct]?

[Ponce] Excuse me, I forgot to answer your questions. We had clashes near Zacatecoluca, from approximately 0000 to 0535 this morning. No casualties on our side have been reported so far. We are combing the area to determine the enemy casualties.

Now, concerning what is to be expected from the FMLN, it has diminished military capabilities, and therefore we do not believe it can launch an offensive similar to the one of 11 November. We think the terrorists will continue with their harassment actions in some residential areas, they will probably continue to destroy the economy with their selective and indiscriminate terrorism, which I mentioned earlier. We are attacking them in the suburban area of San Salvador. We do not think they will be able to launch a strong action.

### FMLN Arrests, Releases 'U.S. Adviser'

*PA0612220389 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2018 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Attention, pay close attention. Attention, local and international press, we will now bring you a special report. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] fighters have captured a U.S. adviser in San Salvador.

The FMLN hereby announces that U.S. adviser Jack Cooper Warren, assigned to the unit at Hangar 3 of the Salvadoran Air Force was captured at 2045 on 4 December at a checkpoint placed by our troops at 75th North Avenue in San Salvador. The U.S. adviser, Jack Cooper Warren, was accompanied by a female who works for the [Salvadoran] Air Force employees' cooperative. After checking the identity papers of the U.S. adviser, our troops at 75th North Avenue conversed with him and explained the causes of our struggle. We reiterated to him that our war was not against the U.S. people, and we later released him.

The U.S. adviser thanked the FMLN and was surprised at his treatment by our comrades, who gave him a message to take to all U.S. advisers who are still in our country. The message is not to continue getting involved in a conflict where they have nothing to win and much to lose. This has been a report we have just received from San Salvador.

### Government, Military on World Diplomatic Mission

*PA0612165089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1327 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Dec (ACAN-EFE)—The Salvadoran Government, the Armed Forces, and private enterprise have agreed to carry out a diplomatic offensive in American and European nations prior to the Central American presidential summit scheduled for 10-11 December in Costa Rica.

The initiative, which will be carried out by ministers, deputies, ranking military officers, and business leaders, is aimed at criticizing the "aggression" by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) guerrillas, according to several legislators.

Legislative Assembly Vice President Roberto Angulo said that several missions will travel to North and South America and Europe to reveal the "reality that El Salvador is experiencing."

"After the terrorist offensive that began on 11 November, we must explain to the world that the subversives have attacked the people and the democratic system," Angulo said.

A delegation that traveled to Washington will meet with various sectors to criticize "the Nicaraguan Government's supply of weapons to the FMLN."

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani said on 4 December that he will attend the "summit" to "criticize Nicaragua's meddling," and to accuse that country of sending Soviet-made "SAM-7" missiles to the FMLN guerrillas. The five Central American presidents agreed to hold an extraordinary summit on 10 December in Costa Rica to examine the Salvadoran conflict and a previous commitment to dismantle the "contras," whose members are still in Honduras near the Nicaraguan border.

The initiative was supported by the ruling Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), the Authentic Cristian Movement (MAC), and the National Conciliation Party (PCN), but not by the Christian Democratic Party, which was previously in power.

### FMLN Destroys Cristiani's In-Laws' Coffee Farm

*PA0612232889 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2145 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Early today, guerrilla units and rebel detachments took over the Santa Petrona Farm located in California Jurisdiction, Usulutan Department.

This farm is owned by the (Schaps) in other words, President Cristiani's in-laws. Cristiani cannot even protect his in-laws' properties.

The action began at 1900. Our units burned down the Santa Petrona Farm which is owned by (Prudencio Schaps) who, by the way, is already in Miami. Our forces sabotaged the farm, which consisted of five blocks of coffee. The coffee that was produced on the farm was distributed among the people in the town with whom a meeting was held afterward.

We call on the population in Usulutan to take all the coffee owned by the (Jacks). We urge all the people and coffee harvesters in San Vicente to take all of the coffee belonging to the (Butcards), and to Calderon Sol. In Santa Ana, take all of the coffee belonging to Garcia Prieto.

The coffee belongs to the people! Let's all pick the coffee in the oligarchs' farms because the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] will be there with its weapons defending that coffee harvest. However, we will defend the poor people's coffee harvest, not the oligarchs' coffee harvest that the Armed Forces are not able to protect!

Everybody go pick coffee, as the Armed Forces cannot stop our weapons!

### FMLN Reports 40 Army Casualties in Zacatecoluca

*PA0712031689 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0032 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Text] We have a report from the Zacatecoluca area, where the enemy sustained 40 casualties, including one officer, in battles that began today, 6 December. The

report indicates that our guerrilla forces at 0630 began an annihilation siege against a company of the 5th Brigade in La Esmeralda farm, in the jurisdiction of Zacatecoluca. The fighting lasted 4 hours. The attacked forces were supported by two O-2 airplanes and two helicopter gunships.

It is estimated that the troops sustained 40 casualties, including an officer of the 5th Brigade. These casualties were evacuated by a helicopter and a military vehicle. The rest of the troops fled in disarray through a flank that our forces were not able to close off. We seized knapsacks, ammunition for M-60 machine guns, and other military supplies.

### Coprefa Reports Rebels Down Two Planes

*PA0612212489 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1300 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] has reported that FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] rebels at 1600 yesterday shot down two aircraft with Dragunov rifle fire. According to the report, this action, in which the pilot, Lieutenant Jose Sigifredo Valles was killed, occurred in Las Trancas, near Ozatlan, Usulutan department.

It has also been reported that Belloso Battalion members fought the rebels in San Jose Cortes, La Libertad Department, where a soldier was killed. In addition, the rebels harassed military positions south from the Mariona Penitentiary, but no casualties were reported. Bracamonte Battalion members were also attacked near Cerro Rosario, old Cuscatlan Jurisdiction, La Libertad Department. No casualties were reported.

### Labor Leader Announces Possible FMLN Purge

*PA0612162589 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1226 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] The Treasury Police have informed this network that terrorist [words indistinct] Alberto Chica Fernandez, a leader in the [name indistinct] labor union, has confessed that the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] terrorist leaders may initiate summary actions with a view to purging the leaders of leftist groups because of the failure of the so-called "final offensive."

Chica said that the terrorist leadership has violently [word indistinct] Humberto Centeno, Marco Tulio Lima, and an individual identified only as Julio Cesar, from the UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers], as well as other leftist leaders, for providing false information regarding the conditions for a popular insurrection.

According to Chica, the FMLN leaders in Managua decided to launch the offensive, trusting the UNTS leaders' reports that conditions were right for an insurrection because Febe Elizabeth Velazquez' death in the dynamite attack against FENASTRAS [Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation] had sparked the people's enthusiasm. The prisoner said that the FMLN may carry out a summary trial in the style of communist parties against those responsible for the failure.

Now, he said, to save themselves from the responsibility of having deceived the terrorist criminals who allowed themselves to be led by lies, the UNTS leaders are expected to call news conferences to announce that their struggle continues.

Meanwhile, a report from Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department, indicates that FMLN terrorist criminals, using SAM-7 missiles, attacked a Salvadoran Air Force 0-2 airplane that was in the area directing support near Piedra Grande Abajo in the jurisdiction of Zacatecoluca. No damages or casualties were reported.

Another FMLN missile was fired from Las Piedras hill, in the same area, against another Salvadoran Air Force 0-2 airplane, but the airplane was not damaged. The source says the missile exploded in the air over Zacatecoluca.

The Air Force, to which experienced pilots lend their professional services, is admired by the people, who are grateful to their Armed Forces.

### Humanitarian Medical Group Reports Army Raid

*PA0612224889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2222 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Dec (ACAN-EFE)—"Doctors Without Borders," a humanitarian organization headquartered in Paris (France) and having more than 30 persons stationed in El Salvador, charged today that one of its houses was raided this past weekend by the military while others "remain under guard."

Spokesmen for "Doctors Without Borders" said the raid was conducted "on the express orders of the General Staff" of the Army, and they requested the civilian and military authorities allow them to "carry out their activities without any obstacles."

"Doctors Without Borders" states it has treated about 30,000 persons since the guerrilla offensive began last 11 November, and turned the capital and other cities into sites of violent combat between the rebels and the Army.

The organization, which has been working in El Salvador since 1984, emphasized its "neutrality" and reiterated its support for a "cease-fire" as requested by the Red Cross, the San Salvador archbishop, and the European Community (EC) to evacuate the wounded and "find a way to negotiate a solution to the conflict."

"Doctors Without Borders" has two teams of surgeons who work in three hospitals in the country, and it provides help to other hospitals or the 38 shelters prepared for civilian victims of the conflict, the spokesmen added.

### Church Reports Worsening of Human Rights Abuses

*PA0612230889 Paris AFP in Spanish 2035 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Dec (AFP)—The intensification of the civil war in the last month in El Salvador has led to a "dramatic worsening" of human rights violations in this Central American nation, that in the past 10 years has had one of the saddest records in this area, Catholic Church sources said in San Salvador today.

The Legal Affairs Office of the San Salvador Archbishopric said that the situation "is so serious that the number of charges" filed on serious human rights violations and reported daily to this church organization cannot be counted.

The level of violence against Salvadoran citizens was clearly demonstrated with the massacre of six Jesuit priests, including Ignacio Ellacuria, the rector of the Central American University (UCA), allegedly perpetrated by death squads.

"The situation has completely changed our possibilities for exercising some control over the violations," Lawyer Maria Julia Hernandez, director of the Legal Affairs Office of the Archbishopric, told AFP.

The official said that almost a month after the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] launched its guerrilla offensive in the capital, "no one, not even the government, knows the number of guerrillas and soldiers killed in the clashes."

"We have also confirmed the death of another youth, who was beaten so much at the National Police headquarters he had to be taken to a hospital where he died," the official said.

"There have been more cases like these, but we have not been able to keep up with all the cases reported," said Lopez [as received], who also said that "not everyone reports the arrest, disappearance, or death of their relatives for fear of repression."

"We are currently living in a climate of fear, the people are afraid they will be arrested, reported, persecuted, or confused with someone else. They only report a case when it is a life or death situation, when they believe they can do something about it because if the relative is already dead, the person only becomes concerned about saving his own life," Hernandez said.

This week the Armed Forces opened a special office "in charge of hearing the people's reports" on people who are believed to be cooperating with the "FMLN terrorists."

The military authorities announce each day, through the media, a list of people, especially labor union and student leaders, who have been summoned to the courts for their alleged cooperation with the FMLN during the recent guerrilla offensive in the capital.

The immigration authorities have also announced more strict control over the entry and length of foreigners' stay in the country, including journalists, many of whom are accused of directly or indirectly cooperating with the rebels.

### Editorial Sees Good Signs in U.S.-Soviet Talks

*PA0612220189 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Dec 89 p 7*

[Editorial: "Some Good Signs Appear"]

[Text] Even though leftists of all hues have steadfastly denied that the Central American conflict is part of the East-West confrontation, it is now completely obvious, and no one is denying it, that the United States and the Soviet Union hold the master key to the door that will open the way to a solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Of course, the road is bumpy, and there are many obstacles along the way. However, as long as the door remains closed to a concrete global understanding at the highest world level, any other efforts will only be disheartening exercises in futility and permanent deception. The USSR is responsible for taking the initiative now because its unruly "godson" Ortega is not making even the slightest effort to conceal his interventionist hysteria.

According to the French newspaper LE MONDE, the Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua met with Cuban and Nicaraguan officials in which "harsh" (the preceding adjective is LE MONDE's) recriminations were made following the downing of a plane carrying a load of sophisticated weapons in El Salvador. This coincides with Washington's strong recrimination to Moscow over the same incident on the eve of the presidential summit in the Mediterranean.

We hope that all this, together with the crazy escalation of violence in our country, will really put the Salvadoran crisis at the top of the agenda in the Bush-Gorbachev talks. We also hope that the latter will realize that the overall price he is paying for the insanity of his Caribbean and Nicaraguan satellites and El Salvador is, in fact, delaying the normalization of U.S.-Soviet relations, which the USSR urgently needs.

### Commentary Demands That Casolo Be Tried

*PA0712044989 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0133 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Unattributed commentary: "Casolo Must Be Tried"]

[Text] Salvadorans are a people who work tirelessly and persevere. This is why we wish to remind all foreigners, messengers of communism, that we want to be left alone, that we are struggling for true peace, and that we will not allow mercenaries disguised as redeemers to come here to prolong the war in our homeland.

We hope the laws of our country will be strictly enforced in our homeland. It is here where foreigners must serve their sentences for the harm and death that they

encourage by lifting false banners. Jennifer Casolo, sent to court for the possession of lethal weapons, has made attempts against state security. Therefore, she must be tried because of the huge arms cache found by the Salvadoran authorities in the yard of her home.

It is regrettable for Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General, to think that no competent counsellor willing to defend her can be found in the country. It is important to remind this former official that there are very able lawyers in our country, but they would not defend Casolo because she offended and helped attack our people and cover them with blood. Although Casolo is an active member in the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front], she even has the nerve and guts to deny her guilt. All this despite the fact that the reliable evidence available indicates she is involved up to her neck with the internationalist communist party represented in the country by the FMLN. Casolo is a shame to the foreigners who come to the country on missions of peace and assistance. She is also a shame to worthy church representatives because she is using holy scriptures to disguise herself and carry out in the dark her sinister plans for Marxism-Leninism, that seeks to establish a totalitarian, aberrant system hindering the freedom of democratic people. Let us all try Casolo!

## Guatemala

### Cerezo Optimistic About San Jose Summit

*PA0712035189 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0207 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Text] Guatemala, 6 Dec (ACAN-EFE)—Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo today expressed his optimism about the "summit" that Central American Presidents will hold on 10-12 December in San Jose (Costa Rica).

During the special "summit" the presidents will basically analyze the armed conflict in El Salvador and the demobilization of the "contras" stationed in Honduran territory.

At the Government Palace, Cerezo told the press that the summit had been called to avoid the continuation of the conflict in El Salvador and to comply with the policy of verification of the peace agreements known as "Esquipulas II."

"I believe we will find feasible solutions," the president, promoter of the summit, said.

Cerezo termed as "positive" the participation of Honduran President-elect Rafael Callejas at the San Jose summit. Callejas was invited to the summit by current Honduran President Jose Azcona.

### Cerezo Anticipates Government Ministry Changes

*PA0612233389 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 6 Dec 89 p 5*

[Text] There will be some changes made in the government on 15 December, President Vinicio Cerezo said on 5 December, but he did not reveal any details. Cerezo said he will announce the details on 15 December.

However, it has been anticipated that some changes will take place in the government ministry including some directors of government institutions. Cerezo clarified that the changes do not necessarily include the General Directorate of Immigration.

Cerezo confirmed the removal of the INDECA [National Institute of Agricultural Marketing] general manager, effective 5 December at 0800.

Otto Raul De Leon Morales, who works at the Agriculture Ministry on 5 December, replaced Otto Rene Paniagua De Leon as INDECA general manager. Cerezo explained that he learned that the policies, and guidelines for supplying basic grains were not being implemented.

### Bomb Explodes at Foreign Minister's Home 4 Dec

*PA0612185889 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Dec 89 p 6*

[Text] A bomb exploded last night at 2130 on 1st Avenue and 8th Street, Zone 1, Guatemala City, injuring two passersby.

It was learned that the explosion occurred in front of the home of Foreign Minister Ariel Rivera Irias who was recently the target of another bomb attack.

According to reports provided by the volunteer fire department, Jorge Mario Morales and his father, 47-year-old Domingo Morales Ramirez, were injured during the attack. The two persons were slightly injured by shrapnel. They were taken to the general hospital by unit 55 of the volunteer fire department.

As a result of the explosion, a private vehicle, and the windows of three homes were damaged.

### Army Conducts Offensive in Chimaltenango

*PA0712140189 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 3 Dec 89 p 4*

[Report by Ricardo Gatica Trejos]

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Dec—The military offensive against guerrilla positions in the Chimaltenango Department continued on 2 December, according to a report issued by Military Zone 302, that is in charge of the military actions.

In Guatemala City, official Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Luis Arturo Isaacs Rodriguez told EL

GRAFICO that the offensive continues in the area near "Balam Juyub" hill where the guerrillas have concentrated.

The reports state that military troops have bombed the area where, according to military intelligence information, some 150 guerrillas have sought refuge. Paratroopers from Puerto de San Jose are in charge of this year-end offensive seeking to expel rebels from their current positions.

According to a report from a high ranking military officer in the region, the guerrillas had large portions of territory, including some villages, under their control 5 years ago. However, because of army actions in Chimaltenango, their field of operation has been reduced. At this time, the guerrillas have only one fixed position, which is "Balam Juyub" hill where they reportedly have training camps.

In the opinion of officers involved in the current offensive, the Guatemalan Army has changed its strategy and, contrary to the military decisions in the past decade, it is now attacking the enemy once it locates its positions. This is in an effort to expel rebels from specific areas as happened in "Amachel" plateau in El Quiche.

## Honduras

### Azcona To Attend C. American Summit

*PA0612172089 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Interview with presidential spokesman Marco Tulio Romero by Julio Armando Valdez in Tegucigalpa; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Valdez] Presidential spokesman Marco Tulio Romero confirms that Vincio Cerezo will visit our country. When is he to arrive?

[Romero] Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo will come to Tegucigalpa on 9 December. He is going to attend the graduation ceremony at the El Samorano Pan-American Agriculture School.

[Valdez] Does his visit have another purpose [words indistinct]?

[Romero] President Azcona will receive and attend him upon his arrival. There is the possibility that they will leave together from here to the Central American presidential summit in San Jose, Costa Rica. The summit starts on 10 December and ends on 12 December.

[Valdez] Who will be in President Azcona's entourage?

[Romero] We still do not know, because the meeting was unexpected. Just prior to my making these statements, the president was still undecided about attending the presidential summit. However, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias talked to him about the need for the summit and for it to be attended by other presidents. The summit is being held because of the difficult Central American situation, especially because Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani has suspended diplomatic and commercial relations with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, causing further discord. The summit will also cover the critical internal situation in El Salvador. President Azcona is a person who has struggled to attain peace in Central America, and thus it is almost certain that he will attend the Central American summit in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 10 December.

[Valdez] Mexico is no longer being considered. Does the summit have something to do with the ONUCA [UN Observer Group in Central America] representatives' recent visit, and could it be decisive in the search for peace?

[Romero] What I know is that in addition to the call made by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias that I have already mentioned, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar himself talked to President Azcona. He was concerned about the regional situation and wanted to stress the importance of the San Jose summit. This shows that things in the region are very tense, as the situation has motivated calls, including one from the UN secretary general to the Honduran president.

I am also going to tell you something else. President Azcona has been a leader in trying to solve the Central American problem, and his positive actions have been acknowledged at both a continental and international level. I want to add that President Azcona had stated after the Tela agreements were signed that he would attend the presidential summit that was scheduled to be held in Managua, Nicaragua, with the new Honduran president-elect. However, the National Electoral Tribunal is quite slow, and we do not yet have an official statement confirming the future president of the country. We only have unofficial results. Because of this, the president will have to go alone to the San Jose presidential summit. I want to repeat this so that there will not be any misunderstandings. The National Electoral Tribunal has not issued an official statement confirming the future president of Honduras. I hope this is understood by the Honduran people. I hope this is understood by the frustrated and bitter people in this country who have not stopped slinging poison at the president and those of us who help him at his task and who make statements such as this. However, the tribunal has done a negligent, depressing, and disastrous job. It has not yet even stated when it will issue an official statement confirming the winner of the Honduran elections.

### Azcona Comments on Goals for Costa Rican Summit

*PA0712001589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2237 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Dec (ACAN-EFE)—At the Central American summit to be held in Costa Rica on 10-12 December, Honduras will ask the United Nations and

the OAS for "every assistance" so the Nicaraguan contras in Honduran territory will be demobilized.

Honduran President Jose Azcona made the announcement today when he confirmed that he will attend the sixth presidential summit, which will analyze Nicaragua's internal situation, the demobilization of the contras, and the war in El Salvador.

Azcona said he will go to Costa Rica with a "totally open position" favoring resumption of the dialogue between the guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Salvadoran Government.

The Honduran president will also seek the consensus of the other presidents so "there will be a political opening and no doubts about the electoral results" in Nicaragua's 25 February elections.

Azcona told the press that it "is important" for "Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to sit down at the same table" at the summit. He also said his government "will seek a political solution to the Central American conflicts."

He added that "it is a miracle that Honduras has not experienced any negative repercussions from the tension between El Salvador and Nicaragua."

He stressed that the UN Observer Group in Central America, ONUCA, which is in Tegucigalpa and is led by Spanish General Agustin Quesada, has a "very big" task in Central America, and that this peace force "is establishing an appropriate strategy to undertake a mission that will proceed slowly, but firmly and securely."

Azcona also announced that he will meet with Honduran President-elect Rafael Leonardo Callejas, "so that his views as well as mine will be presented at the Costa Rica summit."

## Demobilization of Contras Government 'Priority'

*PA0612222689 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 6 Dec 89 p 42*

[Text] Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras said yesterday that the demobilization of the Nicaraguan contras, who have been using Honduras as a sanctuary, is a priority for the country, and he has indirectly asked the world powers and other countries with interests in the region to contribute more toward solving the problem.

Foreign Minister Contreras made this statement when commenting on the fact that yesterday was the deadline for fulfilling the Tela agreements on demobilizing the rebels. This was not done; therefore, the presidential agreements were violated.

Lopez Contreras added that it is now expected that the Central American presidents will set another date for demobilizing the approximately 12,000 rebels who have their camps in Honduras.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega suggested that the new deadline for the demobilization be 31 December. Ortega will present this proposal during the summit to be held in Costa Rica next week.

The Honduran foreign minister, who made live statements on yesterday's "Blazing Trails" newscast, said that in a sense there had been some sort of demobilization of the rebels and added that the contra redoubts along the border with Nicaragua are small, stressing that Honduras is pressuring as hard as possible to get the anti-Sandinists to return to Nicaragua.

Lopez Contreras said that the presence in Tegucigalpa of the UN Observer Group in Central America, ONUCA, headed by General Agustin Quesada Gomez, will promote the demobilization and repatriation of the rebels.

Lopez Contreras pointed out that substantial progress has been achieved in fulfilling the presidential accords since Tela. In the case of Honduras, he removed reservations about the deployment of ONUCA and presented a request to the UN Security Council to deploy an international peace force that could pressure the rebels if they refuse to leave Honduran territory once the deadline has expired. The report of the International Support and Verification Commission [CIAV] points this out.

Lopez Contreras reasserted that the government of Jose Azcona still maintains that the contras must disband and return to Nicaragua. He recalled that CIAV, which was created through the Tela accords, has contacted the contras and Sandinists and tried to get them to hold talks. He thinks the negotiations are progressing and are on the right track.

Concerning a disagreement between President Azcona and U.S. diplomatic authorities, Lopez Contreras said he is confident that Crescencio Arcos, the ambassador to Honduras designated by Washington, will ultimately present his credentials.

Lopez Contreras said he will determine exactly when Arcos will present his credentials as soon as Arcos arrives in the country. He recalled that Honduran diplomatic practice is that the date for the presentation of credentials is established after an ambassador arrives in the country, not before.

The foreign minister said that Arcos will learn of the date for presenting credentials when he arrives in the country and requests such a date.

Annoyed, Azcona said on 4 December that he refused to receive Arcos' credentials on 15 December, as the U.S. authorities had requested. He added that he would receive Arcos' credentials depending on the time available in his schedule. Otherwise it would be the new president, Rafael Leonardo Callejas, who would receive the new U.S. ambassador's credentials.

## Nicaragua

### Ortega Speaks at Masaya Rally 6 December

*PA0712035489 Mangua Sandino Radio in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Report by Luis Cabrera on campaign speech by President Daniel Ortega in Masaya Department—live]

[Text] [Cabrera] Here is Daniel. We will give you excerpts of Daniel's speech as he delivers it. We will intersperse these excerpts with music. Listen to this: [Crowd shouts: "Daniel, Daniel"]. Here is Daniel:

[Ortega] We have [words indistinct] everywhere, everywhere. Where are the people of Masaya? [Crowd answers: "Here."]. Where is Masaya? [Crowd answers: "Here."]. Where is Masaya? [Crowd answers: "Here."].

We have representatives, only representatives of the people of Masaya, Niquinomo, Masatepe, Nindiri, El Diria and Diriomo, because all the people from those areas would not fit in this square. We have representatives from other towns, too, but most of the people who are gathered here are from Masaya Department. Am I right or not? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"]. Or did all the people from Leon come here to organize this rally for the Masaya people? [Crowd shouts: "No!"].

Where are you from? [Crowd answers: "From Masaya."]. Which department are you from? [Crowd answers: "From Masaya."]. Or did the people of Managua come here to organize your rally here? [Crowd shouts: "No!"]. Where are you from? [Crowd shouts: "From Masaya."]. You are from Masaya Department. And are you proud to be from Masaya? [Crowd answers: "Yes!"].

When we were marching along the streets... [changes thought] Well, I was not too tired, because I was in the jeep. I was in the jeep yesterday because, in Leon, 3 km before entering Leon, there was an ocean of people on the road. I tried to walk with them, but it was impossible. I had to ride the jeep. I had to ride the jeep, because that was the only way to advance and tour all the areas we had planned to visit. The same thing would have happened here in Masaya, because we have an enormous number of people here. It is as if Masaya Lake had overflown, as if the Santiago Volcano had errupted. All the people of Masaya are here. The people of the entire department are here filled with energy, enthusiasm, warmth, combativeness, and heroism. [applause]

[Cabrera] This is the beginning of the Sandinist Front election campaign in Masaya. Let us go back to our main studios.

Commander Ortega is now saying that he talked with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias over the phone today to confirm the summit.

[Ortega, in progress] ... for 10-11 December.

[Unidentified speaker] What did President [word indistinct] say about the war?

[Ortega] Well, I told President Arias that we will meet in Costa Rica on 10-11 December. He agreed to hold the summit in Costa Rica. In addition, he had already talked with the remaining Central American presidents, who agreed to go to San Jose on 10-11 December. Thus, I will be there in San Jose on 10-11 December to discuss, to discuss [repeats himself] two urgent points, because this is an extraordinary meeting. The regular meeting is still pending and will be held in Managua. It will be held in Managua with the participation of all the Central American presidents. This will be after the Costa Rica summit. We will discuss two points at the meeting in Costa Rica.

We have many comrades here who cannot see us. There is another rally here. This is amazing! There are so many people here that some of them even get lost. With only the people we have here in this square, with only these people, we would win the elections over UNO [National Opposition Union]. We would win the elections with only the people who are here now. With only these people. With only the people who are here. [applause] This square is overflowing.

Listen, listen. We cannot tell how many people are back there at the very back. How does it look back there? I can assure you that we have over 50,000 people here. We have over 50,000 people here. Give them a chance. There are over 50,000 people here. The size of this crowd from the back is incredible. We are estimating that there are 50,000 people, but we are only looking toward this side. We have not seen this other side. There are over 50,000 people here.

Well, the meeting is scheduled to be held between 10-11 December. In other words, this shows Nicaragua's, the Nicaraguan president's, and the Nicaraguan people's will for peace.

I could have very well said no, and that the meeting must be held in Managua. In fact, I said that at the beginning, but then I realized that I could not give them the opportunity to use me as a pretext for not holding the summit. Therefore, I said, okay, if the Salvadoran President refuses to come to Nicaragua, I will go to Costa Rica.

And I did that because I am interested in peace. The venue of the meeting does not really matter. That is not really important. The important thing is that we give peace and respect for human rights as a Christmas and New Year's gift to the Nicaraguan and Central American people in general. [Crowd shouts indistinct slogans]. [Crowd shouts: "Daniel, Daniel, Daniel!"].

[Cabrera] We reiterate that Commander Ortega said he talked with President Oscar Arias over the phone. President Arias confirmed that the meeting will be held in Costa Rica on 10-11 December.

[Ortega] Let us examine the various positions. There are many positions. Let us examine the various stances. While we struggle for peace, while the Central American presidents decide to meet in Costa Rica to talk about peace, the Yankee government adopts a position contrary to peace.

We received the following report this afternoon. I will read you the following report dated in Washington. It is a UPI report, and it says the following: Today, the White House accused the Nicaraguan Government of having reneged on its word, and it also stated that the rebels, referring to the contras, have no other choice, but to challenge the deadline for their voluntary demobilization.

U.S. Government spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said the current circumstances do not meet the necessary requirements for the contra demobilization as agreed to in the Central American peace talks. The report continues. It is a long report, but we cannot read it all here. I have read you the most important part.

What are the Yankees saying in that report? They are saying that they disagree with the contras leaving Honduras. What does that mean? It means the Yankees want the war to continue. That is what it means. You know, you know that the Yankees, the Yankees [repeats himself], UNO, the contra movement, and the Somozists are all the same thing. The Yankees, the contras, UNO, and the Somozists are [Crowd responds: "The same thing."]. They are the same thing. They are the same thing [repeats himself].

In view of the position adopted by the Yankee government, I accuse the U.S. Government of sabotaging the meeting we will hold in Costa Rica. I demand that the Yankee government and the U.S. President respect the Central American presidents and people, and let the Central American people and presidents make their own decisions. [Crowd shouts: "Daniel, Daniel!"].

I also urge the Central American presidents to go to the summit with a will to reach agreements leading to peace in spite of the fact that the Yankees do not want peace. The Yankees do not want peace, but it is up to the Central American people and not the Yankees to decide what to do in Central America.

In Costa Rica we have to talk....[changes thought] the first thing I will tell the Central American presidents is that before the difficult situation in El Salvador began, I had already demanded a special Central American presidential meeting because the agreement we signed on 7 August is not being fulfilled. We agreed to get the contras out of Honduras, and we have not done that. We must abide by that agreement. [Crowd shouts indistinct slogans]. It is the responsibility of the government....[changes thought] these comrades here have a lot of energy. It seems that you have a lot of energy, is that right? You have a lot of energy.

[Cabrera] This is part of the speech that Commander Daniel Ortega is delivering tonight. We will be back in a few minutes.

### Further on Ortega Address in Leon 5 Dec

*PA0612154289 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1205 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Leon City residents filled the Juan Jose Quezada Plaza on 5 December to welcome the people's candidate, Daniel Ortega, the spurred rooster of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

More than 60,000 people filled the plaza, adjacent streets, and even treetops, thus reflecting the metropolitan area residents' support for the vanguard party.

Daniel was forced to interrupt his speech to Leon residents on several occasions because the enthusiastic crowd continuously knocked down the fence erected around the handicapped.

In his speech, the people's candidate reaffirmed his people's and government's aspirations for peace and confirmed that this spirit will guide him to the presidential summit in Costa Rica on 10 December. Daniel recalled that the deadline for the contras' demobilization, an accord that the Honduran Government failed to comply with, expired on 5 December. He added that he will complain about this at the presidential summit in San Jose.

Daniel also pointed out that if the Central American presidents want ONUCA [UN Observers Group in Central America] to continue its work, it must first demobilize the contras. Daniel insisted that he will maintain that it is unfair for ONUCA to protect the Salvadoran Armed Forces' rearguard while that country's guards are attacking us, and the contras stationed in Honduras continue to carry out their attacks.

Daniel called for a new insurrection to once and for all defeat the Yankees on 25 February by voting for the candidate in ballot box number five:

[Begin Ortega recording] We have won, let us move forward; we have won, let us move forward; we have won, let us move forward with the strength of [poet Ruben] Dario, the strength of Sandino, the strength of the people of Leon, and the strength of the Nicaraguan people. We will launch an insurrection. Beginning today, beginning tonight, the order is to defeat and crush the Yankees, the contras, and UNO [National Opposition Union] on the 25th, with the votes of the people of Leon and the votes of the Nicaraguan people.

Viva the people of Leon, viva the people of Leon, viva the people of Leon! [Crowd answers: "Viva!"]. Viva Leon, viva Leon, viva Leon! [crowd answers: "Viva!"]. Free fatherland [Crowd answers: "Or death!"]. Everything will be better! [end recording]

As we have heard, the end of the speech was extremely exhilarating, and the night sky was lit with firecrackers, flares, multicolored lights, and a fireworks display showing the name of the people's candidate. This sparked a collective euphoria. The bells of the 100-year-old Leon cathedral rang once again amid the deafening shouts of Viva the FSLN. Afterward, everyone danced to the music of the Sonora Dinamita Band.

### Defense Ministry Reports Clashes With Contras

*PA0712003089 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Dec 89 p 6*

[Text] On 1 December, Nicaraguan troops fought against a group of mercenaries in Cano la Darita, southwest of the Carlos Fonseca area in the South Atlantic Autonomous Region. As a result of the clash, three mercenaries were killed, including two chieftains known as Zapayol and Pilcacha. Also, the army seized three AK rifles and ammuniton, three knapsacks, three belts, three hammocks, and three rolls of film, the Defense Ministry reported yesterday.

On that same day, there were clashes in San Jose, southwest of Bocana de Paiwas, Chontales Department. Here, the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] seized four AK rifles, one hammock, one blanket, and one belt from the contras.

There were clashes also at Sabalete hill, north of Matiguas, Matagalpa Department, where two mercenaries were killed. Here, the EPS seized two uniforms and two pairs of boots.

On 2 December, there were clashes in Bocana de Paiwas, northwest of Rio Blanco, Matagalpa Department, where three mercenaries were killed.

On that same day, there were clashes in La Gloria, northeast of Villa Revolucion, Chontales Department, where one mercenary was killed, and one AK rifle and knapsack were seized.

On 1 December, the mercenaries stole 200 cattle from La Victoria Cooperative, northwest of Santo Domingo, Chontales Department, the Defense Ministry report concluded.

## Panama

### Country Reacts to U.S. Appointment of Manfredo

#### Government Rejects Appointment

*PA0612140989 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Dec 89 pp 1, 8*

[Communique issued by the government in Panama City on 5 December]

[Text] The national government informs the local and international community that it denounces and condemns the designation of Panamanian citizen Fernando Manfredo as acting Panama Canal administrator as of 1 January, as announced today by the U.S. Government.

The U.S. Government is using this designation to make the world believe tha. it is fulfilling the stipulations contained in the Panama Canal treaties signed in 1977, when in fact it is flagrantly violating them, especially Article III, Paragraph 3-(c), which establishes the following:

"Beginning January 1, 1990, a Panamanian national shall be employed as the administrator and a national of the United States of America shall occupy the position of deputy administrator. Such Panamanian nationals shall be proposed to the United States of America by the Republic of Panama for appointment to such positions by the United States of America."

In fulfillment of this treaty provision and of Law 16 of 1989, which establish the procedures for designating the Panamanian canal administrator, the Panamanian Government recommended Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque for the position.

No legal argument can justify a different interpretation of that which is clearly expressed in the treaty text. It is even less acceptable for political considerations or questions regarding the Panamanian Government's legitimacy to be cited by the U.S. Government to evade its duty to fulfill the terms agreed upon in a timely, faithful, and absolute manner.

The Republic of Panama Government vigorously condemns this new violation of the Panama Canal treaties, which proves the U.S. Government's contempt for the fundamental principles of international law, and which makes a joke out of one of the most essential accomplishments attained by the Panamanian people in those treaties.

Panama, 5 December 1989

#### PRD Terms Manfredo 'Traitor'

*PA0712044489 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] The Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] has stated its position concerning the appointment—by the Bush administration—of Fernando Manfredo as the Panama Canal Commission administrator beginning on 1 January 1990, which violates the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The PRD expressed its position through a communique, point three of which says: As part of the vanguard of our struggle for national liberation, our party repudiates the decision by the Bush administration before local and international public opinion.

The PRD communique adds: We urge all Panamanian patriotic, democratic, and progressive forces to once again face the attack of the colossus of the north regardless of political parties and ideologies.

Finally, the communique asks the Panamanian Government to exhaust all national and international resources so all the weight of Panamanian law falls upon Fernando Manfredo, whose behavior has turned him into a traitor.

### Opposition Communique

*PA0612163989 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Dec 89 p 1*

[Communique issued by the Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance, ADOC, on 5 December]

[Text] The U.S. Government announcement that the current Panamanian Canal Commission deputy administrator will become acting administrator come 1 January 1990 is a grave one, because it implies that the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties will be paralyzed over an important and specific issue. This would create an irregular situation not foreseen in the treaties.

We advise the United States that this irregular situation hinders the harmonious progression of the process of canal nationalization that Panamanians are demanding as an irreversible process. Therefore, it must be reversed as soon as possible. At any rate, the historic commitment to fully return the Panama Canal remains intact.

If the de facto regime of our country would have respected the people's will expressed on 7 May, we would now have a constitutional government, undeniably legitimate, that would be able to make prevail, without any problems, its right to appoint a Panamanian citizen to the post of Panama Canal Commission administrator. National sovereignty and the people's will would be simultaneously respected.

Instead, the regime annulled the elections and established an unconstitutional government that, according to an EEC statement, is described by the international community as "institutionally illegitimate," and which the OAS has condemned. Therefore, the regime is jeopardizing the defense of national sovereignty by using it as an excuse to deny the people's sovereignty.

The paralysis of the implementation of the treaties will not be consummated until 1 January, and therefore we still have time to stop it. We must do everything possible at the national and international levels to prevent this. The member states of the OAS and the international community at large must understand that their statements regarding the Panamanian crisis are insufficient as an expression of solidarity, if they are not accompanied by a vigorous joint effort to support both the people's sovereignty and national sovereignty.

For our part, we Panamanians must realize that we hold in our hands the possibility of changing the course of events via a national consensus that would enforce simultaneous respect for democracy and nationalism. As members of the ADOC presidential slate, which obtained an overwhelming support from a majority of our people on 7 May, we reaffirm our determination to reach an agreement with the Panama Defense Forces as soon as possible to immediately democratize our country and ensure that nothing will hinder the full nationalization of our canal through strict compliance with the current treaties.

Panama City, 5 December 1989

Guillermo Endara, Ricardo Arias Calderon, and Guillermo Ford.

### Manfredo Defends Appointment

*PA0612192689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1842 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Panama City, 6 Dec (ACAN-EFE)—Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, and appointed by the United States to the office of acting administrator as of 1 January, said today that this "is the only responsible alternative," in light of the deteriorating relations between his country and Washington.

Manfredo, a Panamanian, thus responded to the criticism of the opposition and the government, who view this White House decision as a violation of the 1977 canal treaties, which establish that an administrator, proposed by Panama, should assume office next year.

The U.S. Administration appointed Manfredo and disregarded the candidate proposed by the Panamanian Government. Panama proposed Tomas Altamirano Duque, director of the influential daily LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA and a politician close to Panama's "strongman" General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

In a statement released today, Manfredo says that he accepted President George Bush's decision, because he believes it "is the only responsible alternative under the present circumstances," in light of the visible deterioration of the relations between Panama and the United States.

Manfredo added that accepting the office "was not an easy decision to make," but added that "I trust that when emotions cool off and the situation is viewed dispassionately, everyone will agree that I have taken the right step."

"I know it will be difficult for many people to understand, because they they do not have the experience or information that I have on the operation of the canal and its importance for Panama and the Panamanians, Manfredo added.

According to the treaties implemented in 1979, the Panamanian Government is responsible for proposing a candidate to fill the office of canal administrator, and the President of the United States would appoint him to replace U.S. citizen Dennis McAuliffe, current canal administrator.

According to the White House, President Bush appointed Manfredo acting administrator of the Panama Canal Commission "until a legitimate government exists" in Panama.

Manfredo was proposed as deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission in 1979 by the then "strongman" of Panama, General Omar Torrijos Herrera. He has held the office since then.

### Canal Workers Support Manfredo

*PA0712023489 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] The Association of the Panama Canal Workers, through its leader Gabriela Yuprada, has announced its support of Fernando Manfredo's appointment as Panama Canal administrator. The appointment was recently announced by the U.S. Government.

This measure, however, has been criticized by several sectors because, according to them, it violates the canal treaties. The Panamanian Government has released a communique that condemns the appointment of Manfredo as the acting administrator whose duties will begin on 1 January. The communique says that the U.S. Government, with this measure, is attempting to make the world believe that it is complying with the stipulations in the treaties, which were signed in 1977, while it is actually flagrantly violating them. The violation is particularly glaring in view of what Article 3, Paragraph S, stipulates. The article reads: As of 1 January 1990, a Panamanian citizen will be appointed administrator and a U.S. citizen will be appointed deputy administrator. The Panamanian citizen will be proposed by Panama and appointed by the U.S. Government.

### CRITICA Criticizes Manfredo

*PA0612172389 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Dec 89 p 4*

[Editorial: "Manfredo: Bush's Pawn"]

[Text] The international press agencies are reporting that George Bush has appointed Fernando Manfredo the new Panama Canal administrator as of 1 January. We can expect anything from George Bush; but Fernando Manfredo, Fernando Manfredo!—the same man who throughout his youth fought wars with stones and used pebbles to fight bullets and sabres when the Panamanian governments repressed, with blood and fire, the protests of the students who were waging an uphill battle against colonialism and servitude.

Fernando Manfredo is the same man that put forth his best efforts and negotiating capacity in drafting the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Fernando Manfredo is the same man OMAR TORRIJOS—in capital letters because that is the way it should be written—called to stand by his side because he saw in him a fiber of nationalism.

How could he agree to throw mud on a past spent at the side of glory by siding with crime and aggression? Treason gallops freely, deep in souls susceptible to purchase, and the time comes when these souls explode and the fetid smell of manure and decay is felt. But Fernando Manfredo is an inconceivable defector that no one will be able to forgive, because he was a product of the 1968 revolution, was active as a student, and had a history of struggle.

It is a sell-out; he is like a vulgar pawn, although no Panamanian in his right mind would have believed this possible. He is the contemporary Buneau Varilla; however, the French adventurer's treacherous action and sell-out can be excused because he was a foreigner who did not care about Panama.

But Fernando Manfredo. Never again will he be able to walk freely along the streets of Panama without feeling the accusing eyes of the Panamanian people on him. He will walk like Cain after murdering Abel, and he will have to hide from those who once cared for him. His forehead is marked with the stigma of treason. Fernando Manfredo's terrible act of treason not only stains his name, but at the same time extends a black stain over the rest of his family, who, for the rest of their lives, will feel ashamed of this treacherous action.

The salary he will receive for his crime will not be enough to erase the antihomeland stigma that will condemn him forever in the memory of the country that gave birth to him and today rejects him. Because he surrendered to the dollar, he has to leave and go far away not to feel the repudiation of an angry people.

As Bush's pawn he will rightly earn his position, his niche, in the hall of the great traitors, at the side of Buneau Varilla and the rest of the drove of nostalgic servants who wear the yoke of colonialism and who have given themselves heart and soul to the destruction of Panama and the Panamanians.

Fernando Manfredo has ceased to be a citizen of the Republic!

### 'Scandalous Violation' of Treaties

*PA0612191489 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Dec 89 p 1*

[Text] U.S. President George Bush, challenging the Panamanian Government's resolve and committing another scandalous violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, has asked Fernando Manfredo, Jr. to accept the position of Canal Commission administrator starting on 1 January 1990.

By accepting this assignment from President Bush, Fernando Manfredo is committing the most shameful affront a Panamanian could ever commit against his country.

In a vicious alliance with the U.S. Government, which has put the nation under the most frightful economic

aggression, Manfredo is disregarding the Republic of Panama's laws by agreeing to temporarily hold the position of Canal Commission administrator as of 1 January 1990, thereby becoming what all Panamanian patriots consider him: a traitor!

Through Law 16 of 27 June 1989, the Legislative Assembly, which is the state branch acknowledged by the U.S. Government, established the procedures to elect the Panamanian who would be proposed by the Republic of Panama as Canal Commission administrator. To fail to adhere to this is equal to participating in the mire of moral injustices unleashed against Panama by the U.S. Government. These injustices have had international repercussions.

When Panama's Legislative Assembly met in June 1989 to elect the Canal Commission administrator to be proposed by the Republic of Panama, seven citizens were considered for the position. They were: Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque, Cecilio Emilio Simons, Reinaldo Barria Marin, Arnulfo Gaspar Suarez, Fernando Manfredo, Arnoldo Cano Arosemena, and Oscar Antonio Navarro Acevedo.

None of the candidates, with the exception of Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque, won a single vote at the Legislative Assembly. Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque garnered 42 votes, thus being proposed by the Government of the Republic of Panama as Canal Commission administrator as of 1 January 1990; 13 legislators abstained from voting, and none voted against him. To disregard this very important fact in the country's history is to simply betray the legal principles that govern the nation, and to accept the post without being proposed constitutes usurpation.

According to the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which Fernando Manfredo helped negotiate and which—to the Panamanians' surprise—he is now shamelessly violating, "Panamanian citizens will be proposed to the United States of America by the Republic of Panama," but in this case Manfredo was not proposed by our country.

Accepting the designation by U.S. President George Bush, Fernando Manfredo said on 5 December that he accepted "because he considers it the only responsible alternative under the present circumstances," adding that this is what "is most advantageous for the country."

Some people are asking themselves if this "is what is most advantageous to the country or if it is what is most advantageous for Fernando Manfredo. [quotation marks as published] With this attitude, Fernando Manfredo is proving that he belongs among the country's political and social rabble, who put their personal interests before the nation's.

During General Omar Torrijos' effervescent nationalist era, Fernando Manfredo was a treaty negotiator; he was commerce and industries minister from 1969 to 1971 and from 1972 to 1975.

In 1971, he was presidency minister. It was Gen Torrijos who, on the Republic of Panama's behalf, proposed him as Canal Commission deputy administrator. Manfredo, subtly, under the pretext of being a U.S. Federal Government employee, has tended to follow U.S. directives, disregarding the legal principles of his country, Panama. With this behavior, he has violated the treaties and the National Constitution.

According to Article 13 (third paragraph) of the Republic of Panama's 1972 political constitution, which was reformed by the 1978 reform law and the 1983 constitutional law, a person loses his nationality "when he works for an enemy state."

### Manfredo Aids 'Bush's Dirty Game'

*PA0712042489 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Dec 89 pp 1, 10*

[Text] By accepting the post of Panama Canal administrator beginning on 1 January, Fernando Manfredo has tacitly lost Panamanian nationality, because he has supported U.S. President George Bush's dirty game against Panama.

Article 13 of our Constitution establishes: "The express relinquishment of nationality occurs when the individual expresses in writing to the executive branch his decision to give it up; and tacit relinquishment occurs when the individual acquires another nationality or enters in the service of an enemy state."

Therefore, Fernando Manfredo becomes the first Panamanian who has violated the Torrijos-Carter treaties, because Article 3, Paragraph 3, Point C of the treaty clearly establishes: "Beginning on 1 January 1990, a Panamanian will take over the post of Administrator of the Panama Canal, and that Panamanian will be proposed by the Republic of Panama."

The United States was the first to violate the aforementioned Article 3 of the Torrijos-Carter treaties by not accepting the Panamanian candidate—nominated to take over the post of Administrator of the Canal—appointed by the Legislative Assembly and ratified by the Executive Branch.

Indeed, through Law 16 from 27 June 1989, the National Legislative Assembly, a government branch recognized by the United States, established the procedure to elect the Panamanian who would take over the post of Panama Canal administrator and who would be proposed by the Republic of Panama.

Panamanian lawyers consulted are unanimously of the opinion that Article 13 of the Political Constitution clearly establishes the causes for which citizens automaticaly lose Panamanian nationality. This is the case of Mr. Manfredo, who has supported the dirty and dishonest game of President Bush.

Manfredo has perpetrated the most serious treacherous action, worse than the action by Buneau Varilla, because

he was a foreigner who betrayed Panamanians. Manfredo however, is the modern Buneau Varilla, although he was born in Panama.

### Talk Show Discusses Appointment

*PA0612193289*

[Editorial Report] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 6 December on its "Liberation Trails" talk show program, carried live with permanent guest Rigoberto Paredes and hosts Baltazar Renan Aizpurua and Euclides Fuentes Arroyo, discusses the situation in El Salvador and Fernando Manfredo's acceptance of the post of Panama Canal Commission administrator.

Aizpurua reads part of a NEW YORK TIMES article on statements made by Robert White, the former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, on the killing of the Jesuit priests in El Salvador and U.S. foreign policy. Paredes then says that "the American people have to react to this problem in all of Central America and Panama. Conditions must be created to form public opinion in the United States, which is the only thing that Bush fears. I repeat, that is the only thing that the murderer Bush fears. He is a monster, a murderer. He is obsessed. He is genocidal. He does not worry about nor fear the Chinese, Russians, and Germans. He only fears American public opinion. You should try to publish that article in Panama."

Paredes goes on to say that the United States is to blame for Panama's situation. He says that it seeks to impose its mandate to try to stay after the year 2000 with its military bases, which are an aggression to Latin American countries, and that the appointment of Fernando Manfredo as Panama Canal administrator is part of this plan.

Fuentes then reads excerpts of the Panamanian Government's communique stating its position in the face of what Paredes calls "this absurd appointment."

Aizpurua reads the editorial published by the Panamanian newspaper CRITICA today, which condemns Manfredo for having accepted the appointment. He says that Manfredo, "being a traitor, cannot live in our territory. He will have to be consigned to military bases here in Panama until we throw the last Yankee soldier out of this country."

Fuentes reads several articles from the newspaper LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA that bitterly condemn Manfredo for having accepted the appointment. Paredes then says that General Torrijos was greatly disappointed by Manfredo, whom he had once supported.

Paredes continues, saying: "I want to refer to the basic problem in this issue. Manfredo has already been labeled as what he really is. However, we cannot let it go at that. He must be accused of usurping a position. He is usurping a position that belongs to Fito Duque. The Republic of Panama, through the National Legislative Assembly, appointed Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque to that position. Bush has no authority to decree, over Panama's decision, that Manfredo should occupy that position, because the canal treaty is very clear on that point. That accusation of usurping a position must be made to the nation's attorney general. Once the attorney general's office rules on this, Manfredo will lose all the privileges he believes he has. According to the newspapers CRITICA and LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA, he could even lose his citizenship."

Paredes says that it is not only a question of one position more or one less. He says that "the problem is that Manfredo is playing the aggressor's game. Bush is a criminal and brazen aggressor who continues to flaunt the Torrijos-Carter treaties and the entire world." Paredes says that Bush, trying to "back his own harebrained decision," claims that Panama's government is illegitimate. We have to ask: "Who is Bush to determine the illegitimacy of a goverment?" He says that the United Nations, which is a world forum, accepts President Rodriguez as legitimate and allows him to address the Assembly.

Paredes says that President Bush is beginning to be concerned about international and U.S. public opinion. He says that "by using Manfredo as a scapegoat (previous word in English) or as a solution to his problem, he is masking his real problem, which is that he continues to violate the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. How is it that Manfredo, a Panamanian, gives Bush this opportunity? It would have been splendid and patriotic for him to just say the words, 'No, Mr Bush.' That would have given him a place in history. He should have said, 'No, as a Panamanian I cannot accept this appointment, because it belongs to the man my country appointed.'"

Paredes continues, saying: "I believe that Manfredo and Bush are guilty. Manfredo, a Panamanian, is guilty of high treason, while Bush, the aggressor, continues to commit, like you say, blunders and stupidities. I would even go farther and say that he is obsessed. He is obsessed with Noriega, and that obsession is leading Bush to his downfall. I want to end by asking the people of Panama and Latin America to take advantage of this opportunity—because opportunity only knocks once—to take advantage of this leadership that Commander Noriega offers not only to Panama but to all of Latin America. This is not run-of-the-mill leadership. Commander Noriega has physical, moral, and mental strength. He is already being proposed as head of state, as the labor unions have requested today."

Paredes then says, "Manfredo's action today is a black stain on Panama's history, but it does not mean a step forward for Bush's government. It is only a step forward in its aggression, but not in its position against Panama. On the contrary, today Bush becomes a dwarf like Manfredo, and Panama's leadership grows, grows, and will keep on growing."

Aizpurua then reads several paragraphs of a communique issued by the Panamanian opposition. He says

that the opposition has written the communique in high-sounding semantics to cloak its true intentions. According to Aizpurua, the opposition claims that the paralyzation in complying with the treaties will not take effect until 1 January 1990. Then, citing further from the communique, he says it states that "there is still time to prevent this, and we must do everything possible nationally and internationally to that end." Aizpurua then says: "That is the key word. That is Bush's desperation and the desperation of the sick and traitorous opposition. Those are the plans for murdering Noriega. Those are the plans to destabilize, corrupt, and destroy the Defense Forces." Continuing, he states: "They are saying, 'Let's act rapidly. We only have until 1 January 1990 to murder Noriega.'"

He says that what the opposition is truly saying is to "put us in the Presidency and everything will be fixed."

Aizpurua says the opposition's choice for Canal administrator is Gabriel Lewis Galindo and not Manfredo. He says: "We are hereby warning that these are the plans by Bush, the U.S. establishment [preceding word in English], and the local traitors."

Still commenting on the opposition communique, Aizpurura says that "for the first time, Guillermo Endara, Ricardo Arias Caleron, and Guillermo Ford do not sign the communique as president-elect and vice presidents-elect. They just sign their names." He says this is "a fake humbleness to hide the dagger that they have ready to stab through the heart of national sovereignty."

Paredes then says: "The country, not only Commander Noriega, is in grave danger in these days of December, and I would say even in January. From everything that you have surmised from the opposition communique, and from what we all know about the orders Bush has issued to murder Noriega, and from what we are seeing and the desperation in which Bush and his obsession are falling, we must anticipate that very difficult times lie ahead. These are days of great risk and danger. We must redouble our determination, on the one hand, to protect the revolutionary process, to keep it firm and progressing. And, on the other hand, we must also protect Commander Noriega. We must protect his life."

In conclusion, Paredes suggests that General Noriega should ignore the last part of the opposition communique asking for a dialogue with the Defense Forces. He says that Noriega should have nothing to do with the opposition traitors, because they are preparing his murder, and have now come begging because they have run out of time.

## U.S. Blamed for Pilot Stockwell's Death

[Editorial Report] Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish on 4 December carries on pages 1, 2, and 8 a report by Antonio Graell Flores citing Major Ruben Rodriguez, of the Joint General Committee for Defense and Security [COGECODESE], as saying that "U.S. Southern Command Commander in Chief General Maxwell Thurman is responsible for obstructing the operations conducted by Panamanian authorities to rescue the crewmen of the spy helicopter that crashed in Bique Bay over the weekend."

The report goes on to say that "Laura Schwidh, attache of the U.S. consulate, manipulated COGECODESE's Colonel Perry to evade her responsibility to recognize and claim the body of pilot Charles Stockwell through the Foreign Ministry. The intervention of the U.S. Army prevented Panama Defense Forces frogmen from rescuing Stockwell alive."

Finally, the report says that "Stockwell's family members are angry over the diplomatic authorities' slowness in recovering the pilot's body."

## Commentary Says Bush 'Frustrated' With Noriega

*PA0612215089 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1645 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[National Information System commentary: "From the Ridiculous to the Ridiculous"]

[Text] News reports from the United States indicate that the U.S. President has banned the singing of the Panamanian national anthem during the match between Panamanian boxer Roberto Duran and U.S. boxer Sugar Ray Leonard to be held in Las Vegas on 7 December.

The ridiculous and absurd measure is arrogant and offensive, because it intends to tell the world that a country like Panama, a sovereign country struggling for its liberation and self-determination, and a country that meets all the requirements international law establishes to be identified as a nation, does not exist.

Instead of being sad about the indescribable action conducted by the leader of the most powerful nation in the world, Panamanians should study the measure with cool heads to realize the true meaning of Mr. Bush's order.

The meaning of that order is nothing but the evident frustration that he, thinking he is the master of the universe, has been unable to subdue the will of an entire people and its capacity to resist and face all the forms of aggression to which the U.S. Administration has subjected it. The U.S. Administration seeks to eternalize its military presence in Panamanian territory beyond the year 2000. The U.S. Administration intends to continue the subjugation, dependence, and strangulation of the remaining Latin American nations.

Continuing with the study of Mr. Bush's order, we must add that it reflects the powerlessness that the U.S. President feels to see that all his actions against General Manuel Antonio Noriega, who portrays the firmest nationalism and patriotism, have failed. Without any conditions or evasion, Noriega has placed that patriotism and nationalism at the service of the struggle the

good Panamanians are waging to safeguard Panama's independence and freedom and to prevent it from becoming a colony.

Viewed in its right dimension, Mr. Bush banning the singing of the Panamanian anthem during our champion Mano de Piedra Duran's fight is nothing but an acknowledgment of his arrogance, frustration, interference, and incapacity before the courage of a people that became tired of being subjugated by the empire and who decided to struggle to the last to achieve total liberation one day; and on that day, Mr. Bush, we will all sing our national anthem.

### Carlos Duque Discusses Ban on Panamanian Ships

*PA0712003289 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Dec 89 p A1*

[Letter from Democratic Revolutionary Party President Carlos Duque to Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque, LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA publisher]

[Text] Panama, 4 December 1989;

Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque, LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA Publisher;

Dear Sir:

I will refer to an article on the front page of the newspaper that you wisely publish entitled "The U.S. Sanctions," by Juan David Morgan. Due to the importance of the issue and in view of the special circumstances described by Juan David Morgan, we believe it is necessary to comment on some facts, especially because of the situation the country is currently experiencing. We would like to express our opinion because of the one-sided version that has been presented to Panamanian citizens.

In his article, Juan David Morgan discusses the announcement by the U.S. President that the ships of the world's merchant marine sailing under Panamanian flags will be banned from docking in U.S. ports after 31 January 1990. The article states that the ban will affect shipowners, bankers, businessmen, and those Panamanians whose work and livelihood depend on that activity. However, and because this is what really concerns Mr. Morgan and the firm he represents, he subsequently says in his article: "The punishment meted out by U.S. leaders will be felt more by the opposition to the Noriega regime than by Noriega himself."

The situation is clear. When the sanctions against Panama affect only the people without affecting certain companies, firms, or people in the country, then the sanctions are justified. That is what we can deduce from Mr. Morgan's article and nothing else. We urge those Panamanians, who, like Juan David Morgan, oppose this particular sanction, to carefully reflect on the situation because in the past they should have firmly opposed similar sanctions.

Panamanians are aware that we are experiencing difficult times. Most Panamanians do not have any doubts that the current crisis was caused by the United States and that the only solution is the end of U.S. military, political, and economic aggression against Panama. Now, we surely know who the Panamanians are who—like Omar Torrijos used to say—would not stand for the national anthem.

It is difficult to believe that there are Panamanians who had supported all these sanctions against Panama and who similarly support the appointment of the Panama Canal Administrator regardless of what the Canal Treaties establish. We must learn a lesson from this: No good Panamanian can remain silent when the United States flagrantly violates the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Mr. Juan David Morgan, no good Panamanian—regardless of how much he opposes the current government—can agree with interventionist actions against his homeland, regardless of from where those actions come.

No good Panamanian should be surprised by these unfair and arrogant U.S. Government actions. As Simon Bolivar used to say, that is the same government that would plague this continent with misery in the name of freedom. It is the same brutal and turbulent North about which Jose Marti [Cuban poet] wrote. It is the same government that has invaded us more than once and that today violates the treaties signed with our country. Yet you still wonder, Mr. Morgan, about the true intentions and real objective of the sanctions. The intention is nothing but to make our country give up its inalienable right to decide its own destiny. The U.S. Government's goal is to prevent Panama from being a true, national state.

Sincerely,

Carlos A. Duque, President of the Democratic Revolutionary Party

### Talk Show Views U.S. Sanctions, 'Aggression'

*PA0712031089 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 89*

["Liberation Trails" program with hosts Baltazar Renan Aizpurua and Euclides Fuentes and permanent guest Rigoberto Paredes—live]

[Text] [Aizpurua] Good morning dear listeners; Euclides Fuentes Arroyo, our permanent guest Rigoberto Paredes, and yours truly are back again with your program Liberation Trails. Dear listeners, Euclides, and Rigoberto, our topics for today are very interesting. First, we have General Manuel Antonio Noriega's response, rather his message to Juan David Morgan. The text of the message is carried today by CRITICA on its front page. We will be reading this message and Juan David Morgan's front page article on U.S. sanctions. We will also be talking about the ship builder's concern as a result of this new U.S. aggression against Panama; the U.S. State Department's warning regarding traveling to

Panama—practically forbidding U.S. citizens from traveling to Panama; the arrest of Ney Eduardo Escobar Alfaro, the Costa Rican pilot and Civil Guard lieutenant colonel, that completely pulls the mask off so-called Nobel Peace Prize winner Oscar Arias Sanchez; and comments on [Panamanian Finance Minister] Orville Goodin's speech before more than 120 U.S. delegates who visited the country. Goodin discussed various aspects of the Panamanian situation and uncovered, even further, the nature of U.S. aggression against Panama. In conclusion, we may discuss the homily delivered by the bishops yesterday.

To begin, I will read Gen Noriega's message to Juan David Morgan. Euclides, after I have done this, perhaps you could read the article by Juan David Morgan that appeared yesterday on LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA's front page. Gen Noriega says the following:

Juan David:

I have read your opinions expressed in LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA. I consider them opportune within a conceptual point of view in which you, as a Panamanian, can become a catalyst that will identify the Panamanians in a struggle for economic survival in which it has been proven that the aggressor has no mother and that he always used the useful fools who sowed wind and today harvest storms.

The United States seems destined by providence to plague America with misery on behalf of freedom.—Simon Bolivar.

General Manuel Antonio Noriega, People's Power Coordinator

4 December 1989, Panama

First I wish to point out that Gen Noriega has signed this message as coordinator of the People's Power. It is the first time he has used this title given him by the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, by the 510 representatives—Gen Noriega is the 511 representative.

Your turn.

[Fuentes] The article by Juan David Morgan appears in yesterday's edition of LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA. It is entitled: The U.S. Sanctions. It reads as follows:

The President of the United States has announced that any of the world's merchant marine ships that fly Panamanian flags cannot dock at U.S. ports after 31 January 1990. According to the White House, the purpose of the measure is to continue to isolate Noriega's regime internationally and to deprive it of the revenue derived from that branch of Panama's economy.

U.S. policy leaders apparently believe, or better yet want to make the world believe, that General Noriega is aboard every Panamanian-flagged ship and that by blocking these ships from their ports they are isolating him and his regime. They choose to ignore the fact that the only Panamanian thing about those ships is the flag, because they are ships of all countries of the world. The effect of the U.S. ban will be felt first of all by the ship builders, then by the bankers who finance the building of the ships, by the merchants who transport their goods on the ships, and, of course, by all Panamanians whose work and livelihood depend on this very important sector of Panama's economy. When the U.S. measure achieves its total effect, it will be seen that those who have been isolated are not Noriega and his regime, but a group of Panamanian people who, by and large, have nothing to do with Noriega or his regime.

The U.S. measure also seeks to deprive the Noriega regime of money to precipitate his fall from power. The consequences will be exactly the opposite. Experience has shown us that those ships that are docking at U.S. ports and flying the Panamanian flag today are cancelling their registrations under the Panamanian flag before flying the flag of another country. These cancellations are creating hundreds of thousands of balboas for the Panamanian treasury, helping it fare better during Christmas. Of course, in the long run the Panamanian treasury will be deprived of tens of millions of dollars, but for each dollar that the treasury does not receive, the Panamanian private sector, opposition par excellence of the Noriega regime, will not receive twice as much. Therefore, the punishment meted out by the U.S. leaders will be felt more by the opposition to the Noriega regime than by Noriega himself.

It is paradoxical that the U.S. President chose to announce the ban on Panamanian-flagged ships on the eve of his departure for Malta to meet with the president of the Soviet Union and talk about the new liberty, the hurricane gales of which are hitting the East European countries with great force. The paradox, of course, is that while the communist bloc is disintegrating in the face of their people's irrepressible desire for liberty, the United States of America, the forefather and paladin of that liberty, is dedicated to limiting it through sanctions. The content of these sanctions is a negation of liberty to world trade and to the individuals directly affected by it, in a country which for more than 75 years has been its ally and which today is its partner in the Panama Canal, a waterway open to the ships of all flags of the world.

Noriega's regime is a political phenomenon, and, as such, it will pass. Unfortunately, however, the consequences of the U.S. sanctions imposed on Panama directly affect the way our country has taken advantage of its most precious resource—its geographic position. Many Panamanians will wonder what have been the real intentions and objectives of the sanctions that our partner, the number one defender of liberty and democracy, has imposed on our country.

[Aizpurua] Rigoberto and Euclides, this is why Gen Noriega's message tells Juan David Morgan: You, as a Panamanian, can become a catalyst that will identify the Panamanians struggling for economic survival in which it has been proven that the aggression has no mother and

that he always used the useful fools who sowed wind and today harvest storms. I do believe that Juan David Morgan is one of those who is harvesting storms. He has put his finger on the wound. Arsenic has also been put in their pockets—arsenic in their pockets. In other words, the attitude assumed by a group of conspirators in the conspiracy against Panama... [changes thought] And for what? To obtain control of political power and negotiate with the United States the permanence of U.S. military bases in our country, the total violation of the treaties. Had a puppet government assumed power in this country, the treaties would have already been renegotiated, the United States and U.S. troops would be here beyond the year 2000, and the Panama Canal would become a private organization—the canal would be in private hands and a transnational enterprise would be operating the canal. Those were the plans the imperialists had, plans we have been confronting for the past few years.

Rigoberto, do you have any comments on this?

[Paredes] I would only like to add that even Liberia, the country with the largest number of registered ships, has also expressed concern and its disagreement with this measure, even though Liberia would be, and undoubtedly will be, the most favored by this sanction. It is only logical to assume that those countries that change their Panamanian registry will turn around and register them in Liberia. Liberia knows that this can be harmful for them in the future, and has expressed its disagreement with the measure. This proves to us how far Bush will go because of his incapacity. Bush has not been able to subject the Panamanian people, therefore, he resorts to atrocities such as this. The entire world must see that Bush has two faces. He is currently shaking hands with Mikhail Gorbachev and trying to show one face to the world, but there is really another face, and he is showing it here in Panama.

Unfortunately, from what I have heard, Panama was not discussed during the summit. I believe that what Bush is doing—banning Panamanian-flagged vessels from docking in U.S. ports—proves to us, beyond a doubt, that Bush is a man capable of causing the biggest disaster and committing the worst crime in history. This is the case in Panama. I repeat, his incapacity makes him do anything. That is what we must keep in mind as we continue with our struggle.

[Fuentes] Baltazar, a few days ago I wrote an article and you ran it in your Political Forum column. At that time, I said that the United States wants everyone to change. The United States wants the governments to change, it wants the socialist bloc to intensify economic and political changes and adopt an attitude different from what they had while the cold war was on. However, no one has asked the United States to change its imperialist policy, its absurd policy to be an international gendarme. No one is asking them to change that policy, yet that policy continues to do harm. That policy is causing serious damage in Central America, especially in Panama, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and also in Costa Rica, because most of the Costa Rican workers are being exploited. However, no one has asked the North Americans to change. The United States applauds Gorbachev's perestroyka and the changes taking place in East Europe, but it does not implement its own perestroyka. The United States is bent on being the world's gendarme, bent on continuing with its arrogant, aggressive, warmongering, and genocidal attitude. They are committing a crime when they continue with their phantom war in Panama and they are also committing a crime against the brother people of El Salvador. By promoting the activities of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionries, the United States is also committing a crime in Nicaragua.

Juan David Morgan put it very nicely in his article published yesterday by LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA. Morgan not only mentions the harm being done to the Panamanian people, but clearly adds that the Washington allies, the U.S. lackeys, are the most affected by this decision. Those Washington allies, those U.S. lackeys, hit the ceiling when they heard about this U.S. decision, because the hardest blow is the blow to the pocket.

[Paredes] But going back to the note Gen Noriega sent to Juan David Morgan, we must add: With his characteristic perspicaciousness, Noriega told Juan David Morgan, the country, and the world, many things in those few words. One of the things Noriega said, between the lines, is that it is clear that Noriega is not the problem. Noriega is the excuse. To get Noriega out, the United States has used a treacherous opposition. Then why will the opposition be the most affected by this new sanction? The opposition will be more affected than the Noriega regime.

Likewise, we must remember what caused all of this. You may remember, Baltazar, that on this program we read an excerpt of the communique issued by the opposition, the subservient ADOC [Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance], on this issue. I read the communique once again and the only way I can describe it is as pusillanimous. Pusillanimous because in their communique they say that the U.S. aggression is not to blame for the generalized economic and political crisis in Panama. However, they add that the general measures—they describe those measures that affect them as general measures—adopted against the Panamanian-flagged ships are general measures because it also affects their pockets... [changes thought] In addition to being pusillanimous, they are also blind and treacherous. They do not consider the withholding of the canal annuities as a general measure, though they should because this measure affects all the Panamanian people, even the country's private economy, because directly or indirectly, that money does not revert to the public and private economy. It is important that we remember this because Gen Noriega is not only telling Juan David Morgan that it serves him right [chupa y huele], but also that the time has come for all of you to join the legion of Panamanians

who must protest in light of this aggression, this state terrorism unleashed by the United States. This clearly proves that this has nothing to do with Noriega, he is being used as an excuse; this is something that goes even further. If tomorrow ADOC was to turn on the United States and become a front against the United States, the subservient ADOC would also be considered an enemy.

For example, if the subservient ADOC was to tell the United States: You must hand over the canal on the last day of December 1999, your last soldier must leave the country, you must abandon Galeta Island, you must, you must, you must—all those musts that we, the patriots, are asking for—then George Bush's government and his Nazi-fascists would also turn on ADOC. This would happen if ADOC saw the truth. That is what Noriega is also saying in his message to Juan David Morgan.

[Aizpurua] That is right. It is also a serious call to Juan David Morgan and those who think the way he does to become catalysts who will identify the Panamanian people in a struggle for economic survival. Their pockets have been affected, and now they are complaining. However, the struggle for economic survival is a struggle for the suspension of all the aggressive measures implemented by the United States, not only the flagging of ships, but all the aggressive measures implemented by the United States. Only then will we be able to think of elections and seek democratization through elections. Before that, no. We cannot hold elections here in Panama as long as economic pressures continue, as long as the United States continues to plot to overthrow the Panamanian Government, to kill Noriega, and liquidate the struggle for liberation. They will never be able to do this even if Noriega falls.

[Paredes] Quite the contrary, Baltazar. What we must do is continue to insist...

[Aizpurua, interrupting] The struggle will be intensified.

[Fuentes] Yes.

[Aizpurua] And the struggle...

[Paredes, interrupting] And continue to insist. I can add that associations [not further specified], even private associations, are issuing resolutions asking that Commander Noriega be appointed the head of government. In the face of each of these new aggressions, in the face of this terrorism of state unleashed by the United States against Panama, we must take an additional step to mount a strategy of defense and attack. The problem is not only solved by resisting and defending ourselves, but by adopting positive measures to go forward. One of these measures is to appoint Noriega head of government.

[Aizpurua] That is correct. In Noriega's message to Juan David Morgan, he quotes Simon Bolivar's famous phrase: The United States seems destined by providence to plague America with misery on behalf of freedom. That is what Bush and the U.S. Administration are trying to do with Panama, Central America, and Latin America.

In London, it is already being said that the U.S. decision to ban all Panamanian-flagged ships from docking in U.S. ports establishes a precedent. However, it is doubtful that this decision will have too much of an impact on trade. This was said 2 days ago in London by experts in maritime transportation.

(Cliff Hawkes), secretary general of the International Chamber of Maritime Transportation headquartered in London, said that this is one more sign of a great disaster for maritime transportation. He said that this establishes a bad precedent and is potentially very worrisome. According to the announcement by the White House on Friday, the measure will be implemented on 1 February. This is another of Bush's efforts to overthrow Gen Noriega.

Why did Bush give 1 February as the date to implement that measure? Because, according to the White House, the undercover operation to assassinate Gen Noriega must be carried out before that date. We are living some truly tense days. That is the truth. Bush's criminal plans... [changes thought] Bush has become a schizophrenic being, an obsession he caught from Ronald Reagan. He is obsessed with the idea that Noriega must be overthrown so U.S. orders, arrogance, and wishes will dominate and control Latin America through that strategic location called Panama.

Carlos Duque yesterday described the U.S. decision banning entry of Panamanian-flagged ships to U.S. ports as a very dangerous precedent for international maritime transportation. Duque said that this will not only affect Panama, but many other countries that will have to pay higher tolls to transit the canal. Duque noted that the merchant fleets had never been used as a political weapon.

We are now seeing that the United States is using all kinds of expressions, sanctions, and aggressions against Panama. Rigoberto, [Finance Minister Orville] Goodin talked about this and said that he would not describe all these things as sanctions. He said that he would rather use the phrase instruments of war against Panama.

[Paredes] We agree on that.

[Aizpurua] Correct. That is what we have been saying on this program. These are not economic sanctions, these are instruments of war. However, we will speak more about what Goodin said later on.

Now we will talk about another matter; we will talk about Costa Rican Civil Guardsman Ney Eduardo Escobar Alfaro. On Friday Escobar Alfaro crashed in a disguised helicopter—a U.S. helicopter, a Cobra helicopter—in Vacamonte. The first thing we must mention is that when the fishing boats that were near the area, near Vacamonte, tried to rescue the crew, speedboats carrying

artillery and U.S. helicopters tried to prevent the Panamanians from carrying out the rescue operation. Despite the attempt, the Panamanians remained firm and rescued Ney Eduardo Escobar, a Costa Rican lieutenant colonel who later said that he was on a mission with Charles Glen Stockwell, the U.S. citizen who was killed in the accident and whose photograph is in today's edition of MATUTINO. Stockwell's body was photographed after being recovered from Bique Bay by our Panama Defense Forces with the help of Panamanian fishermen. It so happens that these two adventurers were carrying out espionage activities in Nicaragua and Panama. They were flying helicopters to gather information for the U.S. Army. Just imagine, they were not doing this work for the Costa Rican Government, they were doing it for the U.S. Army and its contacts. All the contacts they made were with Howard Air Force Base. That was the base they were headed for when they crashed in Vacamonte. This proves that Nobel Peace Prize winner Oscar Arias is a hypocrite. He has been patting himself on the back for what he has been doing for peace in Central America, yet he is directly collaborating with the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua and Panama. This lieutenant colonel, Escobar Alfaro, has talked about all his missions and all that he has been doing. He is a lieutenant colonel in Costa Rica's Civil Guard. What is Oscar Arias going to say now?

[Fuentes] What can he say? He is a cynic. I wonder what the news agencies are going to say now. I wonder what those news agencies that made such a fuss when Oscar Arias was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize are going to say now. Like Baltazar just said, Arias is a hypocrite. While he says that he is working for peace in the region, he has turned Costa Rica into a sanctuary for counterrevolutionaries. Baltazar, Arias has not only allowed and instructed a lieutenant colonel in the Costa Rican Civil Guard to serve and act as liaison and as a spy in Panama and Nicaragua, against Panama and Nicaragua, but has also lent his territory to organize criminal commandos against Nicaragua and train mercenaries against Panama. That is the kind of game Oscar Arias is playing. UPI, AFP, EFE, and all the other news agencies that, yesterday or 2 days ago were in contact with this man, with the Costa Rican Civil Guard officer, have seen the other side of Arias' face and now perhaps they will tell the world about the other side of this fool's face.

[Paredes] Euclides, how can they report on that if they are the ones who have described him as an example of democracy. Of course, he is an example of democracy, as long as he serves the purpose of U.S. aggression. That is what this is all about. We are only talking about this because it was uncovered following the crash of the helicopter. I wonder how many other covert things are being done, things that Oscar Arias knows about? That includes the laundering of money, drug trafficking, assassinations, arrests. That is Oscar Arias' democracy for you. Yet since it is a democracy between quotation marks at the service of the aggression and U.S. hegemonic intentions, then it will continue to be an exemplary democracy. That is the real issue. That is the problem. But we are learning the truth and God continues to be on our side. These things we are learning about, even if we have to learn of them as the result of an accident—we must regret an accident because a human being was killed even if that human being was a mercenary; another death for them during their own activities against Panama. They are carrying out many activities against Panama, and Oscar Arias not only knows about these activities, he is allowing and promoting them.

For example, he knows about Radio Impacto's activities. He could have stopped this a long time ago, because this is an aggression against a neighboring state with whom they have harmonious relations. However, Oscar Arias allows this type of activity and promotes it. What we see is one thing. I wonder how much there is that we know nothing about.

I would also like to take advantage of the fact that Baltazar is a bit busy with something else to briefly talk about Pan de los Pobres [horse that won the Caribbean Marlboro Classic in San Juan Puerto, Rico]. Pan de los Pobres, a Panamanian horse owned by Rumba Alfaro and Carlos Duque, two prominent PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] leaders.

[Fuentes] There are some people who do not like the idea of Pan de los Pobres belonging to a group of PRD men. They say: Look at how lucky you can get. Well, I will repeat what you said; God is with us so much so that a Mexican horse, I believe, that was one of the bettors' choices was beaten by the Panamanian horse, and he really won the race by a long stretch.

[Paredes] And the rider was a Panamanian jockey.

[Fuentes] Right, a Panamanian jockey; Pan de Huevito Smith. This is further proof...

[Paredes, interrupts] Two panes [spanish for bread; in reference to Pan de los Pobres and Pan de Huevito], what a coincidence. [laughter] A victory for Panamanian racing fans, a victory for Panamanians linked to the PRD.

[Aizpurua] Fine with me if you want to talk about horse races; later we will talk about Duran, but we should not drop the Arias Calderon [as heard] topic.

Escobar Alfaro's confession has been categorical. He said that for the past 3 years he has been working clandestinely to support the contras. He has been doing this with U.S. advisers from Howard Air Force Base. This is precisely one of the things we are fighting against. We do not want our territory to be used as a base for aggression against other people.

Among the things he did, Escobar Alfaro mentioned delivering messages, delivery of logistic support, going on reconnaissance of areas and routes, flying relief to infiltration posts, and transporting command and assault groups. He was doing this against Nicaragua and against Panama.

Concerning this matter, and to conclude it, today's MATUTINO editorial—Arias Sanchez, Stripped of His Mask—concludes by saying:

Exposed, stripped of his mask of respect for the most sacred principles of ethics and worshipper of the maximum human right, which is life, this false apostle of peace now finds himself before the accusing eyes of the people of Latin America to the extent that the torrent of dollars that today fall on his head have now become a torrent of blows that, with that something called dignity, will, in life and in death, fall on this poor man who has fooled his own people by dressing in the robes of a prophet of peace when in truth he is a mercenary, a messenger of war.

No wonder an old fellow countryman of his, who has lived among us for many years, should remember an old proverb that applies to Arias. The proverb goes: Garbage is what you sweep off the floor, and no matter how high you pile it, it will still be garbage [no deja de ser basura la que en el suelo se barre aunque la trepen a la altura, basura sera en el aire]. That is what Arias really is; enemy of the people, enemy of freedom.

Well now, Euclides and Rigoberto, if you want to talk about Duran now, go right ahead.

[Paredes] Look, we just talked about Pan de los Pobres, while you were busy with a private issue.

[Fuentes] Not so private, it is some information brought here by Edwin Henriquez, and we will announce it later on.

[Paredes] I do think we must devote some time to [Panamanian Boxer Roberto] Duran, and what he represents for Panama. Baltazar and Euclides, I would say that Duran is the winner. Duran is the man who represents the struggle of the Panamanian people, not only with his fists, but with his courage, and his devotion. We must admire in Duran that this is a man who should have retired from boxing at least 5 years ago. He is getting close to 40. This is something truly extraordinary. I feel that the strength that Duran is picking up, he gains not so much from his muscles, but from his determination. He has an unyielding determination to win. This man represents the will of the Panamanian people to also win the liberation struggle. Just the mere fact that Duran will get into the ring to put up a fight makes him a winner for the Panamanian people. Today, more than ever, Duran is counting on full national support. His great battle coincides with the Panamanian people's great battle for their liberation. It is a coincidence, and that is why we mentioned Pan de los Pobres. The country that is the victim of an aggression, of state terrorism never before seen, a small country like our's continues to show the world what we are capable of doing.

For example, in Puerto Rico we confronted large powers of horseracing, and Pan de los Pobres won by a wide margin. It was an undeniable victory that no one could argue. I believe that in that same manner, Duran will win. Furthermore, I think he has already won, because Duran has psychologically overpowered his rival. The U.S. boxer has behind him the superpower of the North. Here, we see how, even inside the United States, Duran is liked by the people. The American people, led by Mike Tyson for example, support Duran so that he will wage the battle. Also, there are these 120 Americans who came here to Panama to encourage our people in this struggle. We must admit that we have been encouraged in our struggle, in our great battle that the great champion, Duran, is waging and winning.

[Aizpurua] We must encourage Duran, and we will support Duran. All Panamanians, all of Latin America will support Duran. Let us talk about the recommendation—practically a ban—made by the State Department warning U.S. citizens not to travel to Panama. It claims there is a situation of extreme instability. This statement was released here in Panama by the U.S. Embassy, and it mentioned the statement released by the General State Council, the highest executive body of our country, in the sense that it would not make itself responsible for the safety of U.S. citizens in the event that the crime announced by Bush of Noriega's death were to take place.

Some opinions have been voiced about this issue. The case is that this ban for the U.S. citizens is not only a result of that. As it turns out, many Americans have come here. Take, for example, the case of Sarah York, an American girl who has visited our country twice in the last year. This has made the U.S. government think that the disinformation campaign is crumbling in the United States. Later, there were other visitors in our country, such as groups of Vietnam veterans. By the way, three of them have returned and took medicines to Pacora, a place they have visited on another occasion. They took medicines there, and this shows the specific solidarity of the American people, who are opposed to the aggression and warmongering policy of their government.

The case of Americans who are visiting our country to learn in situ about the Panamanian situation has worried the Bush administration. What happens? The fact is, they are being told and shown the truth of what is happening in Panama. For example, the recent speech by General Noriega, where without hiding anything, he presents information on what is happening in Panama. Several lectures were given, about democracy and the elections, about disinformation, and the economic issue. Finance and Treasury Minister Orville Goodin hosted a lecture in which he described, step by step, the U.S. aggression against Panama. Goodin said that we Panamanians do not die of bullet wounds, but of malnutrition and reduced medical services.

Many U.S. people do not want to believe that a war is being waged in Panama because the U.S. Congress has not made a formal declaration of war. As far as many U.S. people are concerned, the U.S. Government is not at war. Goodin said, and I quote: The policy the United States is using against Panama is the typical strategy of

war used during the middle ages. The castle or palace is surrounded, transactions with the outside world are forbidden, and eventually, hunger and disease will kill those inside the circle. The only difference between the strategy used then and the policy implemented today is the use of modern instruments. The tactics do not differ. This is one of the truths told of by Orville Goodin during his speech before the U.S. delegates who visited us recently.

Goodin then adds: During a meeting of the U.S. National Security Council in June or July of this year, it was decided that the problem lay in the fact that the Panamanian people had not suffered enough and this was why they had not staged an uprising and overthrown the government. Therefore, the United States would have to heighten its instruments of war to make sure the Panamanian people suffer more and yield the results the United States has been awaiting for such a long time. That is one of the ideas we have upheld for the longest time on this program. The United States has been hoping that its economic aggression against Panama—drowning the Panamanian people in misery—would unleash an outburst of violence. Then, the United States would enter our territory and save the situation. They would claim that the Panama Canal is in danger, that the lives of U.S. citizens are endangered, and that they are intervening on behalf of freedom. That is the excuse they are looking for. However, our people are wise and have resisted, are resisting, and will continue to resist, despite the years we may have to endure this situation. Our people are intelligent and have a tremendous capacity for sacrifice. Rigoberto and Euclides, this is why we have insisted that the wheel of this ship at war, this resistance ship called Panama, must be taken by the head of government. The United States is bent on imposing itself in Panama and Gen Noriega must—it is a demand being made by the people—be the next head of government.

Goodin also said, in other words, that we would have the people fighting on the streets and defending the U.S. Army tanks that ride around the streets in Panama [sentence as heard].

As a result of the aforementioned, on 30 June, the IMF declared Panama ineligible for financial aid. No IMF member countries may lend to Panama, not even a government to government loan. In this regard, Goodin also said that he felt that the IMF's report, declaring that Panama was under economic siege and that its economy had been devastated, was nothing more than a burlesque spectacle deprived of all human dignity, and, like Shylock the moneylender, or usurer, saying that Panama is behind in its payments to the IMF because Panama refuses to make the necessary structural changes to further devastate the Panamanian economy and have the necessary funds to fulfill its payments with the IMF on time. What does this mean? That despite the situation of aggression experienced by Panama—the situation recognized by the IMF technicians who have blamed the United States for this situation—the IMF continues to insist on that the necessary structural adjustments to pay the debt be made.

Rigoberto, I think you have something to tell us about this.

[Paredes] Yes I do, Baltazar. However, I would like to ask your permission, as program director, to discuss something other than the foreign debt. I want to talk about something you mentioned earlier. I want to talk about the banning...

[Aizpurua, interrupting] It has to do with this.

[Paredes] I want to take advantage of this program, heard throughout Panama, to speak of an idea I have. I hope someone will jot down what I am going to say and inform the president of the Republic and Commander Noriega himself.

I believe that the way things are today around the world, Bush fears no one, not even Gorbachev. Bush only fears the U.S. people, and the U.S. people are not hearing the truth about Panama. If we are going to depend exclusively on the visits to Panama of groups, like the one that was just here—as a matter of fact, very good groups and excellent opportunities for us—it will take a long time before the truth about Panama is known to the U.S. people. It will be a very slow process, because there is a disinformation and manipulation campaign against Panama in the United States. The efforts made and the results achieved through these groups are good, but I believe it will be a long process. Therefore, I propose the idea of penetration. We must develop a penetration campaign to reach the U.S. people. How? Using the same modern instruments of communication they are using inside the United States, Europe, and throughout the rest of the world to disinform about Panama.

What modern instruments am I talking about? Radio, television, and press. However, we must use these instruments in a way that we have yet to explore. How? Through commercials [cuna]; let us call them messages if you prefer. Let us forget about commercials and talk about the message. Euclides and Baltazar, we must broadcast our message on U.S. television. If we must pay, we will pay. We will find the money somehow. But we must use the Spanish-speaking television channels in the United States. Millions of U.S. citizens watch the Spanish television channels. We can send them our message on Panama through these channels. Later, if not simultaneously, that same message can be broadcast in English on U.S. radio and television.

What kind of a message am I thinking about? Well, a very short message. For example, if the message is to be broadcast on television then we would first show them scenes of Panama—the Panamanian youth, our music, our dances, our scenery, the happy Panama, the live and vibrant Panama, the patriotic Panama. Those views would be shown while a voice in the background says: This is still Panama. In English it would be: This is still

Panama. [preceding phrase in English] Immediately following this, the image on the screen would change and we would see armored personnel carriers and the painted face of the aggressor and in the background we would hear: Do not let the superpower turn on this nation. The image on the screen then changes and we would see scenes of destruction, not only physical and material destruction, but problems encountered in providing health and education for a people who today are healthy and want to remain healthy.

Baltazar and Euclides, this is just an idea that the technicians and experts should follow through on. A message of this nature does not have to be more than 15 seconds long. You can send the message in 15 seconds. In essence, the message would be: This is Panama today, do not let the superpower turn it into this other thing, that is, destruction. I am sure that if we can broadcast this in Spanish and English, properly presented on television and radio... [changes thought]. If we have to pay, then let us do it, but let us penetrate to the U.S. people. There are millions of people in the United States who watch television and listen to the radio every day.

The problem is, and I am getting tired of this, that we keep repeating that our problem is with the U.S. Government, because we have no problems with the U.S. people. Well I am going to tell you something Baltazar, that is getting old. The U.S. people with whom we have no problems are ignoring the whole situation. They should have reacted a long time ago. What is being done here is an injustice. The U.S. people should have reacted a long time ago; the U.S. people should have unmasked their leaders a long time ago. Oh no, they are only thinking about their own standard of living, their consumption activities, their well-being, so they do not pay attention to what is happening in Panama, just like they do not pay attention to what is happening in El Salvador or Nicaragua. As far as many U.S. people are concerned, that is not their problem, and they prefer to ignore it and forget it. Therefore, we must begin to knock on their doors, we must wake them up and make them react, because they have a voice and that is something Bush fears. That is why I said earlier that Bush, the Republicans, and the Democrats do worry about what the U.S. people say—they worry more about this than any threat from China, the USSR, or Gorbachev. For example, when the U.S. people reacted against Vietnam, the U.S. Government's policy changed immediately.

[Aizpurua] Rigoberto, it just happens that the U.S. people will only react when they see U.S. citizens return home in black body bags. Unfortunately, that is the truth.

The priests have once again, the Panamanian Episcopal Conference has once again, launched itself against the Tyrians and the Trojans. In yesterday's homily, read in all the churches throughout the country, for the first time they talk about foreign aggression. For the first time they have criticized the U.S. policy of aggression against Panama.

[Paredes] Partly thanks to what we have said on this program.

[Fuentes] Baltazar, I do not think it was really that strong.

[Aizpurua] There is a part in the homily where they criticize the aggression, but they immediately cover it up by saying that human rights are being violated here in Panama, that there is no freedom, and that there are people being killed here. They are practically presenting Panama like another El Salvador or Afghanistan. Deep down they do not dare abandon their position of accomplice of the U.S. policy.

[Fuentes] I describe that homily just like you describe the communique issued by the lackies of the empire. It is pusillanimous. It is pusillanimous when broaching the issue of the aggression because it says: provoking publicity surrounding the alleged U.S. plans to overthrow the Panamanian regime. In other words, in this day and age...

[Aizpurua, interrupting] They are not denying the existence of plans; they are calling them alleged plans.

[Fuentes] I will give you another example. On 3 October, when the attack on Noriega took place, the U.S. leaders publicly announced that there were plans to assassinate Noriega. We saw it on television. Therefore, these church leaders are either [dumb] or playing [dumb]. They are either [dumb] or playing [dumb]. It was publicly admitted; George Bush said that he had $3 million to assassinate Noriega. Gentlemen of the church, stop being hypocrites. One of the commandments of the Holy Catholic Church states: Thou shalt not kill.

Now, exactly a month after the assassination plans against a Panamanian leader are announced, you come out with a pusillanimous protest and speak of alleged plans. The United States has admitted that it wants to assassinate Noriega, yet the Catholic Church says that there are alleged plans to do this. There is no one more blind than he who does not want to see or more deaf than he who does not want to hear, and that is the problem of this church. The Holy Catholic Church commandment says that thou shalt not kill and the United States is killing its own soldiers. The soldiers are receiving absurd orders to fight a phantom war. For years they have been killing Panamanians. They leave live explosives lying around; live explosives that explode, kill, and injure children who are looking for cans to sell. That is criminal, that is murder, that is genocide. They are killing Panamanians; they have publicly announced that they are going to execute not only Gen Noriega, but other Panamanian officials as well. Now, because the government has taken the legal step of defending itself against an aggression that you [the church] have not dared censor or criticize, you come up with a homily in which you suggest a pusillanimous theory because you have not dared tell the Yankee imperialist that he is an assassin and a thief. He is stealing our people's money. Gentlemen, do you want to win back the people? Then tell them the truth. Our people are seeing leaders of neighboring countries lend their officers to attack and spy on

this country, our people are seeing the provocations, our people are seeing the genocide, our people are seeing that we are being killed with hunger, our people are seeing that your colleagues—the priests in El Salvador—are being killed. Yet, you come up with a lukewarm call, a protest that is not a protest because you are hitting a government and people who are defending themselves, rather than hitting the aggressor. I have said before and I repeat again, the Catholic Church here is not helping the poor like the Salvadoran church is. It is a church that has surrendered itself to the imperialist golden calf. That is the truth.

There is no one more blind than he who will not see or more deaf than he who will not hear. The Bible also says that he who has ears should use them to hear, and he who has eyes should use them to see. However, these people do not want to see or hear when the attacker says: I am going to kill; I am preparing the plans to kill; here is the money for the assassination; here is the plan; we are going to give the CIA and the FBI the authority to go to other countries to assassinate. But when Iran, in response to something like this, comes up with a law to respond... [changes thought] This is very clear. When Bobleto [Guillermo] became Bush's spokesman to announce Noriega's assassination, the church leadership said nothing. Now they are saying: No, no, no, Mr. Bush, you did not say that, did you? Of course not. They are putting words in your mouth. Ridiculous. In other words, the man is saying I am going to kill and the church is saying, no he did not say that. How much more can we take? I agree with you, Euclides. The homily is as pusillanimous as the subservient ADOC's communique on this matter. What they are trying to do is cover up. It would have been best if they had just kept quiet. Have you not noticed that the church leadership is very silent? Like the subservient ADOC; no one pays attention to their communiques and no one pays attention to the communiques issued by the church leaders. They know that no one is paying attention or taking them into consideration. They brought this on themselves. They were—they no longer are—clay-footed idols who have fallen, so they are making a desperate attempt to catch the people's attention. That is the real intention behind that communique. However, to catch the people's attention they had to say something the Panamanian people, those suffering because of the aggression, would accept. They said it, but quickly had to find a way to cover the harm they had done to themselves because they pointed the critical finger at the U.S. aggressor. Lies and hypocrisy—this why we have to describe that homily as pusillanimous.

[Aizpurua] You are making me look like the devil's advocate. In this case the devil is the leadership of the Catholic Church. They have signed this homily. I do believe that for the first time a homily uses somewhat strong words to describe the U.S. policy of aggression. The homily states, and I quote: Once again, and with growing emphasis, we condemn, because they are unjust and immoral, the coercive economic measures adopted against Panama, especially by the United States of America.

There is a mistake right here because the United States is the aggressor.

While they attempt to promote a return to democracy, the United States is undermining the basis of the Panamanian economy for many years to come and is progressively asphyxiating the Panamanian people, who are falling lower each day as a result of the double aggression it is experiencing.

Of course, they can do nothing more than continue to play the role they chose to play in the beginning, to be servants of the United States. [Panama Archbishop Marcos Gregorio] McGrath and his clique are at the service of the United States. There is no need to repeat this, that is the truth. History will put all this in the right place. The Panamanian people have already done so.

Dear listeners, this is the way we conclude our Liberation Trails program. See you tomorrow.

### Deputy Minister Comments on Border Problems

*PA0712001289 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] The problems at the border with Costa Rica will be solved, Deputy Government and Justice Minister Ismael Herrera has said.

[Begin Herrera recording] Some people have removed landmarks at the border, which causes confusion. As a result of this, area residents—Panamanians, as well Costa Ricans—settle in areas the counterpart considers within its country or territory. Authorities at Renacimiento District and at Paso Canoas have presented complaints to the Government and Justice Ministry. Minister Dr Renato Pereira has given instructions that a team—headed by Government and Justice Ministry officials and comprised of other officials from various state institutions—travels to the border area to confirm the complaints received and to determine the measures that can be adopted to solve the problem, so we can come up with a solution over the next few days. We will have to discuss this issue with Costa Rican authorities in a timely manner, so we can find a solution to the problem through the most suitable means. [end recording]

### Ambassador to Libya Says People Defend Noriega

*PA0712001089 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1110 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Alvaro Menendez Franco, Panamanian ambassador to Libya, stressed the determination of the Panamanian Government and people to protect the life of General Manuel Antonio Noriega and other leaders.

In statements that were widely covered by the Libyan media, the ambassador said that the Panamanian people will reject any aggression by the U.S. imperialists against Panama.

## Argentina

### Israeli President Herzog on Official Visit

#### Menem Offers To Mediate

*PY0612130689 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2240 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (NA)—President Carlos Menem this afternoon reiterated to Israeli President Hayim Herzog his desire to make "a personal gesture" to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Herzog, in turn, "wholeheartedly thanked" the Argentine president for his efforts and expressed his "optimism" that a peaceful solution to this protracted war will be achieved.

Middle East peace was the main subject of the talks between the two presidents this afternoon at Government House during the official visit of Herzog to the country.

According to presidential spokesman Humberto Toledo, at the end of the lengthy meeting Menem reiterated his desire to travel to Israel and the Arab countries next year to contact the chiefs of state or government.

Toledo said that during the first part of the meeting Herzog "provided a broad report on the situation in his country in relation to the Middle East crisis." Bilateral relations and the possibilities for strengthening them were discussed during the remainder of the meeting.

Toledo pointed out that the Argentine president "is determined to make a personal gesture in Israel and in the Arab countries to seek an end to the armed conflict."

"President Menem reiterated his position to the Israeli president, who wholeheartedly thanked him for that and expressed his optimism regarding (a solution) to the Middle East crisis."

Herzog said that "all the talks now being carried out between the conflicting parties—in which in some cases some European countries are trying to mediate—are trying to find the way to a peaceful solution to the conflict."

Toledo added that "President Herzog called that progress and pointed out that for 12 years no one has talked about peace in the region but only about the destruction of Israel."

Toledo also denied that during the meeting an agreement was reached for Menem's personal mediation: "There is no agreement, and there will not be any, because Menem's decision to visit Israel and the Arab countries to talk with the chiefs of state or government is a personal decision, as is his decision to visit the U.S. President."

Toledo also indicated that Menem told Herzog that "he will also meet with chiefs of state or government during his trip to Europe late next January."

Toledo said that Herzog's visit "served to strengthen the relations between the two countries, and in this regard Herzog announced the visit of the Israeli agricultural minister in the next few months."

After standing for pictures in the White Hall, Menem and Herzog met in Menem's office for 35 minutes.

After the meeting, Herzog, accompanied by Argentine Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo, went back to the While Hall where he greeted the members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Buenos Aires.

That night the Israeli president and his wife gave a reception to honor Menem and his wife, Zulema Yova, at the Argentine Foreign Ministry [as received].

#### More on Mediation Offer

*TA0712104489 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Dec 89 pp 1, 12*

[Report from Buenos Aires by David Landau]

[Excerpts] Argentina's President Menem is "confident" that his mediation efforts can steer Syria into a path of dialogue with Israel.

Speaking last night to Israeli reporters covering President Hayim Herzog's state visit to Argentina, Menem said he did not agree with the conventional view that the Syrian-Israeli dispute is the most intractable part of the Middle East conflict. He said his offer of mediation was viewed positively in Damascus.

Earlier yesterday, President Herzog told Menem his involvement in Middle East peace diplomacy was welcome, but he urged his host to "come and learn" the complexities of the regional conflict before determining his positions. Menem disclosed that he plans a peacemaking trip to Israel and several Arab countries next September.

Menem visited the Syrian capital and met with President Hafiz al-Asad as his Peronist Party's presidential dent, his brother, Dr. Munir Menem, serves as ambassador to that country. [sentence as published]

"One of his (Munir's) missions is to explore the situation, with reference to our proposal," Menem told the reporters. He said he had "concrete propositions" which it would be premature to disclose at this time. Munir Menem is also said to be active in U.S. efforts to improve Washington's relations with Damascus. [passage omitted]

"If I have undertaken this initiative, it is because I have confidence that results are possible," Menem told the Israeli reporters. "...10 years ago such talk would have sounded utopian...I am a politician and not a magician;

but I believe something can be achieved." He hoped, he said, to have made progress before his visit to the area in September.

Asked about Herzog's reference in a speech here on Tuesday, to Israel's offer after the 1967 6-Day War to trade parts of the Golan Heights for peace, the Argentine leader remarked: "We shall have to see if that is still operative...we will examine all the positions of both sides."

Menem noted that he had had "the opportunity to speak to international Jewish leaders in Buenos Aires and New York, and also to a number of Arab leaders, and they all look with favour on this activity of Argentina through its president."

He was at pains to stress that his diplomatic initiative was not made in the expectation of any direct gain for Argentina. [passage omitted]

### Menem Hosts Dinner

*PY0612144089 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Dec 89*

["Excerpt" of President Carlos Menem's speech delivered at dinner honoring Israeli President Hayim Herzog at the Foreign Ministry on 5 December—recorded]

[Excerpt] Two important communities, among several others, live in our national territory: the Jewish and the Arab communities. These two communities have shown, in this generous country that has opened its doors to immigration, that it is possible to live harmoniously and constructively together. These communities have preserved their faith and habits while living an integrated life.

This experience, which has lasted more than 100 years, shows us that it is possible to achieve a fair and equitable peace among the peoples of the Middle East—not a short-lived peace, but one built harmoniously by all parties as a result of the efforts of the Israeli and Palestine officials and people. This peace must consider Israel's rights to have its borders respected and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

This peace could be achieved within the framework of an international conference sponsored by the United Nations, or through any other means that have been agreed upon. The essential step toward this objective is to hold talks, to hold realistic talks on the main reasons for the current conflict. This peace must give birth to fairer and more egalitarian communities supported and respected by the rest of the world.

Mr President, to achieve this peace, we must have confidence and faith; we must have confidence in ourselves and have faith in the positive attitudes of others. To achieve this peace we must dare to have faith.

I come from one of those two communities that coexist harmoniously in Argentina. You will understand that this topic calls for my intellectual and sentimental compromise. In this sense, I have offered the two parties my cooperation, or better still, my readiness to help in whatever sense they may deem useful or necessary to ensure a rapprochement between the two parties.

### Herzog Speaks at Dinner

*PY0612170489 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0014 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Speech by Israeli President Hayim Herzog during dinner in his honor at the Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires—live]

[Text] Your Excellency the President of Argentina, Mrs Menem, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

For myself, and on behalf of my wife and the members of my entourage, I would like to thank you for your generous expressions and your warm welcome. I am fully aware of the privilege that has been bestowed upon me, the first Israeli president to make an official visit to Argentina.

I express my warm thanks to you, Your Excellency, and to Mrs Menem, for your hospitality, and to the Argentine people and government for the welcome that they have given us.

There are enormous physical differences between our two countries. Argentina is immense, compared with our small country. Yet we have many similar features. Our cultural traditions are based on principles that our peoples have chosen and that the sacred Bible has made immortal.

Our two countries live in democracy. The power of our two countries, which are nations of pioneers, comes from the diversity of origin and culture of their immigrants.

We are a country of multiple cultural and ethnic influences. The people of Israel, the Jews, the Arabs, and the Druze—incidentally, the Arabs and the Druze make up 17 percent of our population—decide on national policy affairs through elections, as the Argentine people do. Unfortunately, we are the only element in the conflict that makes decision through democratic elections. We are confronted with a divided society that lives under a reign of terror and under the shadow of the assassin's bullet. Here lies the basic problem, which I believe is the crucial issue. Throughout the years, the people of Israel have repeatedly offered peace, but these offers have been repeatedly rejected.

Mr President, in our Declaration of Independence, in 1948, we offered peace to our neighbors. After the 6-Day War in 1967, 1 week after the battle was over, the Israeli Government—which at that time was a government of national unity—offered to return the Sinai to Egypt and the Golan Heights to Syria in exchange for demilitarization and peace. The Israeli Government was willing to engage in negotiations with Jordanian King Husayn over the West Bank. The answer that the Arab world gave was

the three no's of the (?Khartoum) Summit: no to peace, no to recognition, no to negotiation.

A great man emerged in the Middle East. He was President Anwar Sadat. His dramatic call was answered by the dramatic response of then Prime Minister Menachem Begin and by the warm and enthusiastic welcome that the Knesset and the Israeli people gave to him. Sadat came, talked, and negotiated; thanks to the active participation of the U.S. president at that time, we signed a peace treaty.

Since the visit of President Sadat to Jerusalem, not a single Israeli or Egyptian soldier has died along our borders. Is there any other reward that our two countries may cherish? Each morning, buses leave Jerusalem and Tel Aviv toward Cairo, and vice versa. We pray that a day will come in which buses will daily leave Israel heading for all the other capitals of the neighboring Arab countries.

The current uprising in the territories under Israeli administration is a continuation of the tragedy of Palestinians, which was provoked by a divided leadership that has always produced intransigence and disaster. There is only one way: peace. There is only one solution: open, free, and bilateral negotiations.

In its struggle for peace, Israel has presented a proposal based primarily on free elections by the Palestinians living in the territories under Israeli administration, who will thus choose their representatives for negotiating the creation of an autonomous government and, finally, a definitive peace treaty with Israel.

This proposal calls for the participation of the Arab states in the peace process, the reaffirmation of the Camp David accord—which Israel and Egypt signed in the presence of the U.S. representative—and the beginning of actions leading to an international solution to the serious problem of Arab refugees in Gaza and Judea.

We trust and pray that, this time, the Palestinians who live in Israel will have the courage to turn their backs on those who have led them to disaster and tragedy through their intransigent attitude, which is evidenced in the Palestianian pact [not further specified] and its call for the destruction of Israel.

If Palestinians do this, they will realize that Israel is willing to talk with them and make a joint effort to achieve peace in our country.

Beyond all doubt, there are different opinions in my own country as to what should be done and what kind of accord should be signed to achieve peace.

Israel wants neither to rule over other people nor to direct their lives. It should be recalled that the picture that has been projected abroad about our conflict is brief and superficial. The black-and-white picture of a confrontation between two peoples does not reflect reality, because the gray areas of the picture are far bigger than the white or black areas. We live in permanent dialogue with an Arab population that is linked with the Arab world and that freely moves to and from the Arab world.

Each year, 1.1 million people cross the bridges over Jordan River in both directions. Approximately 5,000 Israeli Muslim pilgrims this year made a pilgrimage, the hajj, to Mecca.

Taking into account the problems that we have confronted over the past 41 years, and the fact that—with the exception of Egypt—our neighbors maintain a state of war with us, the situation of our Arab population, who make up part of our society, is probably one of the greatest tributes to our free and democratic society. Our Arab citizens are full participants in our political life.

How many people abroad are aware of the fact that Muslim, Bedouin, and Druze soldiers and officers, including a general and approximately six high-ranking officers, are serving in our Armed Forces and are defending our borders?

Mr President, Israel and Argentina share a multicultural tradition. Among all the Middle East states, only Israeli citizens enjoy full freedom of religion and creed. Our state is bilingual; Hebrew and Arabic are our two official languages. Citizens of all communities may be elected to the Knesset.

Even though our roots in Israeli land are thousands of years old, our state is relatively young. We sincerely believe that it is possible to build in the Middle East a society in which both Jews and Arabs will be able to coexist, a society that will be able to expand its views beyond Africa [as heard], thus showing that the pioneer effort that created our fatherland can be shared by other young nations to their benefit.

In 4 decades we built an advanced democracy. Our only aspiration is to live in peace, in true peace with our neighbors.

In a rapidly changing world—whose attitudes, structures, and conditions are changing and progressing despite the fact we believed they were virtually unalterable—would it be too much to ask that the disastrous and antidemocratic policy of the intransigent Arabs undergo the transformation that the world anxiously needs?

Can we have confidence—despite the hopelessness—that in the cradle of our biblical civilization we will see the realization of Isaiah's prophecy that swords will become plows and that the men of our region and the men of the rest of the world will unite to build a peaceful and just society?

Mr President, it is a great honor and a privilege for my wife and I to be official visitors in the capital of one of the great Latin American countries, a country whose friendship we have appreciated and valued, a country that has played an outstanding role in the international arena and in Latin America's history and traditions.

We are proud of the large Jewish community in this country, which has made progress and contributed to both Argentine and Jewish culture.

The numerous Jews of Argentine origin who are now living in Israel have built a successful bridge of friendship and understanding between Israel and Argentina.

I am pleased to meet with a leader who has emerged in the international arena and who has awakened so much interest throughout the world. I am aware of your concern for human rights, and in that regard I would urge you to exercise your influence at an international level to help those brotherly people in different parts of the world whose human rights are being disregarded.

I pray that my visit will help to strengthen and deepen the relations between our two countries. I hope I will be able to return this invitation when I officially welcome you to Israel in the near future.

Thank you very much, Mr President. I would like to offer a toast to you, to Mrs Menem, and to the Argentine people. Thank you. [applause]

## UK, Argentine Delegations Meet in Montevideo

*PY0612171989 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1956 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[All names as received]

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Dec (TELAM)—Juan Carlos Ortiz de Rosas, counselor of the Argentine Embassy in Montevideo, has said that the objective of the meeting here between the British and Argentine delegations is "to plan a system for the exchange of information" within "an atmosphere of trust" between the two countries.

The meeting between Argentine and British diplomats and high-ranking military officers began this morning in the Argentine Embassy and will conclude on 7 December with the release of a joint document.

The main subjects to be discussed by the military officers will be improvements in the navigation services in the South Atlantic, safety of flights in the region, and communications between the Malvinas Islands and the continent. This will be the first contact since the war over the islands.

Spokesmen from the two delegations told TELAM that Argentina and the United Kingdom will not sign any agreement during this meeting because this is merely a preparatory meeting for the summit that will take place in Madrid next February.

The Argentine military delegation is made up of Navy Captain Horacio Reester, Commodore Ricardo Pesana, and diplomats Jose Otegui, Horacio Pesare, and Aldo Regone.

The British delegation is made up of David Patham, chief of the Malvinas Department; David Andersen, Foreign Office legal adviser; Richard Jarghe, civilian adviser of defense; and two high-ranking military officers.

## Second Day of Talks Reported

*PY0712003089 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2335 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[All names as received]

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Dec (TELAM)—During the 2d day of talks between Argentina and Great Britain in Montevideo, the two parties have agreed that the conflict over fishing licenses being authorized by London will be addressed during the next bilateral meeting in Paris on 18 December.

Argentina asked Great Britain yesterday to reduce the exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands and stressed the need to expedite communications between the archipelago and the mainland through a direct link with Comodoro Rivadavia.

This Montevideo meeting is the second direct contact between Argentine and British delegates since relations were severed in April 1982. This conference will end with the release of a joint document that will contain only conclusions.

Spokesmen from the Argentine delegation told TELAM that the issue of fishing licenses "was analyzed briefly" and promised that this problem "will be resolved in December" when the two parties meet again in Paris. The fishing licenses that the British Government has been granting for operations in the waters around the Malvinas Islands have led to a swift increase in revenue for the islands. This has prompted Argentina to reiterate its interest in the exploitation of these resources.

The spokesmen also noted that Argentina requested a reduction of the British military garrison on the islands, but did not receive a favorable response "for the time being."

Besides these issues, the diplomats and high-ranking military officers of the two countries analyzed the agenda of the summit that will take place in Madrid in February. The three meetings held within the framework of the negotiations directed at reestablishing bilateral relations will be studied at the talks in the Spanish capital.

The Argentine delegation is made up of Navy Captain Horacio Reester, Commodore Ricardo Pesana, and diplomats Jose Otegui, Horacio Pesare, and Aldo Regone. The British delegation is made up of David Patham, chief of the Malvinas Department; David Andersen, Foreign Office legal adviser; Richard Jarghe, civilian defense adviser; and two high-ranking military officers.

### Foreign Ministry Issues Communique

*PY0712021989 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0056 GMT 06 Dec 89*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (TELAM)—The Foreign Ministry reported tonight that the Argentine-UK working group meeting in Montevideo has agreed on certain measures that will be submitted for the consideration of the two governments. These measures are aimed at "increasing security of maritime and air navigation in the South Atlantic, especially in emergency cases," and at "avoiding incidents." The Argentine-UK working group met in Montevideo yesterday and today in compliance with the agreement reached by the two nations in their joint declaration issued in Madrid on 19 October 1989.

The Foreign Ministry communique states that the two delegations "have agreed that the meetings have provided a good opportunity to advance" in the maritime navigation sector. The communique also states that, "taking into account the need to consider other measures and to ensure careful preparation for the second meeting in Madrid," which is scheduled for 14-15 February 1990, they have agreed that the working group must meet again before that date to "prepare the final report of the two governments."

The communique concludes by saying that the Montevideo meeting was held "in a cordial climate and constructive spirit." It also points out that "both delegations have reaffirmed their desire to promote the normalization of Argentine-British relations."

### Air Force To Design, Produce Helicopter Parts

*PY0712012389 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2014 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (DYN)—The Air Force has officially reported that Argentina will design and produce 600 helicopter fuselages for sale to Italy and, subsequently, for export to the Latin American market within the framework of a project involving the Air Force, TECHINT [expansion unknown], and the Italian company Agusta.

The parties involved in this project today signed a memorandum of understanding at the Condor Building [Air Force headquarters] and announced the terms of the agreement, which provides for the design and production of 600 helicopter fuselages in Argentina—of which 400 will be exported to Italy for their subsequent assembly and sale. The remaining 200 fuselages will be assembled in Cordoba for export to the Latin American market.

The memorandum of understanding was signed by Brigadier Major Jose Maria Insua, retired, president of the Aerospace Technological Enterprise (TEA); Luigi Passini, director general of the Italian company Agusta; and Eduardo Baglietto, the TECHINT representative. Rolando Valiani, president of the organization Partecipazzioni e Finanziamiento Industria Manifatturiera de Italia (EFIM), earlier reported on this project to President Carlos Menem during a 1/2-hour audience at the presidential office.

## Bolivia

### Official Report on Drug Trafficking Employment

*PY0612213789 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 27 Nov 89 p 5*

[All figures as published]

[Text] According to a report issued by the Chamber of Deputies International Affairs Commission, drug trafficking is one of the main factors in Bolivia preventing a social explosion because it provides 20 percent of the job opportunities.

"The Bolivian labor force is officially made up of 1.7 million people. The drug business provides one out of every three or four jobs," the report states, taking into account data obtained from government circles.

It adds that the cocaine "boom" [preceding word in English] in Bolivia coincided with the tough economic crisis that Bolivia has been experiencing since 1981 and that the "coca-dollars" have cushioned the social explosion.

"Like any other business, cocaine trafficking acquires systems of capital and distribution. It also has fixed expenditures. These 'investments' include raw material (coca leaves), chemical products and laboratories, chemists, transportation, services (legal and financial), and security, which includes payments of tips to public officials, politicians, judges, and policemen. In some countries, the guerrillas are paid to provide protection," the commission's report states.

The commission reports that Santa Cruz de la Sierra has become a prosperous town partly because of the drug trade. "One of the clearest effects recorded in the three cocaine areas is that it provides job opportunities," the report states. It adds that between 750,000 and 1.1 million people are directly employed in the drug business in Bolivia.

It states that coca leaf production is what provides most of the job opportunties in this business. According to the report, 500,000 people are employed exclusively in coca leaf production.

The number of producers in the Chapare region is estimated at 36,864; they are linked in 6 federations, 54 associations [centrales], and 610 unions. In the Yungas zone of La Paz, the number of producers is estimated at 26,280—organized into 4 federations, 14 associations, and 650 colonies or communities.

The coca crop is estimated to be 45,100 hectares (data from 1988) in the Chapare zone and 19,695 hectares in the Yungas area of La Paz.

The estimated coca production in the Chapare and Yungas regions amounts to 117,486 and 73,634 tons per year, respectively.

The official report adds that 12,381 tons of coca were earmarked for chewing and that 132,038.3 tons were used to produce cocaine.

### New Under Secretariat for Drug Abuse, Treatment

*PY0612121089 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 Nov 89 p 4*

[Text] Carlos Dipp, director of the National Council for the Prevention of Drug Addiction (Conapre), has reported that his organization has become the Under Secretariat of Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation, and Social Recovery. The new under secretariat is subordinate to the National Council Against Drug Abuse and Illegal Drug Trafficking (Conalid), which is headed by the foreign minister.

According to the annex of Decree 22,373, approved by the government on 21 November, the new under secretariat has the following responsibilities:

"a. To implement plans and programs for the overall prevention of the illegal use of drugs.

"b. To implement plans and programs for the treatment, rehabilitation, and social recovery of children, inmates, and drug addicts, in coordination with the appropriate organizations.

"c. To draw up a national program for the prevention of the illegal use of drugs.

"d. To manage the state institutions for the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

"e. To coordinate plans, programs, and projects with private institutions and nongovernment agencies."

It has also been ordered that the National Institute for Research on Drug Addiction [Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones en Farmacodependencias—INIF] and all the state organizations for the prevention and treatment of addicts become part of the new secretariat.

Dipp said that one of the main problems faced by Conapre since its creation on 1 September 1986 has been economic. He also said that the government will emphasize the tasks of prevention, replacement, and interdiction.

## Chile

### CPPD Criticizes Venezuelan Embassy Occupation

*PY0612230589 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] The Coalition of Parties for Democracy [CPPD] has deplored and categorically rejected the occupation of the Venezuelan Embassy in Santiago by seven people. The CPPD stated that the objective of this occupation seeks to draw the attention of international public opinion and to force the release of arrested terrorists who are involved in the killing of Carabineros.

The CPPD communique labeled the action of the occupants unacceptable and pointed out that, quote, the attempt—on the eve of national elections—to draw the attention of international public opinion to a court matter that exclusively involves the Chilean Government, is highly suspicious, unquote.

The seven occupants in the Venezuelan Embassy are demanding the release of 520 people charged with terrorist activities.

Two other groups, namely the Movement for Dignity and Justice and the Movement for Unity—both of Marxist leanings, also issued a note expressing solidarity with the occupants of the Venezuelan Embassy and demanding the immediate and unconditional release of all the terrorists.

### Navy Commander Confirms Retirement by 11 March

*PY0612193789 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Excerpt] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino today said that he will resign from his post of Navy commander in chief by 11 March 1990. He said, however, that it would be better if he could resign even earlier.

Merino was speaking at the La Moneda Palace. He was asked about a statement by General Fernando Matthei, who said that he may continue as Air Force commander in chief, depending on the situation in the country. I will go fishing, Merino answered, adding that he will resign by 11 March. I would prefer to leave earlier, he said, stressing that this decision will obviously depend on the situation in the country. If the situation is calm as it is now, everything will be fine and I will be able to leave immediately. It is not 11 March yet so I will leave then. [passage omitted]

### Matthei Says Military 'Cannot Be Independent'

*PY0612202589 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1255 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Excerpts] Santiago, 6 Dec (EFE)—General Fernando Matthei, who is the Air Force commander in chief and a member of the military junta, has said that the Armed

Forces are a tool of political power, that they must be subordinated to a civilian government, and that they "cannot be independent."

During last night's television interview, Matthei said that he is in total disagreement with Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal, who has said that the Armed Forces are a deliberative body. [passage omitted]

During the interview, Matthei reiterated that he is "very unsure" about the Armed Forces organizational draft law that is currently being studied by the military junta.

Matthei said that there are articles with which he disagrees because "I cannot accept any violation of the Constitution."

Matthei said that he is willing to give copies of the draft law to political parties and leaders, and to receive suggestions to improve its text.

The opposition has criticized the draft law and has pointed out that it represents an attempt by the military regime to transform the Armed Forces into a "superpower" that is not subordinated to a civilian government.

### Aylwin Discusses Armed Forces, Bolivia, U.S.

*PY0612172889 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Interview with Patricio Aylwin Azocar from the "Presidential Candidates" program, by Patricia Rodriguez, Andrea Villalobos, Sandra Pizarro, Nelson Oteiza, Mauricio Vargas, Carlos Humberto Silva, Orlando Milesi, Ramona Barca, Carlos Sola, and Reinaldo Berrios, and moderated by Pablo Vildosola; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Milesi] You once said during an interview with the Catholic University television channel that you prefer that General Pinochet not exert his constitutional right of remaining as commander in chief, and that if he did not resign, you would request his subordination to civilian power in the same manner you are subordinated to the Constitution. Have you ever contacted the Armed Forces' representatives to discuss this subject? Do you think you should talk with the Armed Forces about this soon after the elections? What subjects would you discuss with the Armed Forces?

[Aylwin] So far I have not contacted the Armed Forces' chiefs. I did not consider it the time to do so. If I am elected, I think it will then be time to ensure as orderly as possible transition from an authoritarian regime to a democratic system. It will also be the time to seek a way to solve all difficulties. That will naturally be the moment to begin talks.

[Milesi] What subjects will have priority in those talks?

[Aylwin] I think we will have many subjects to discuss, mainly with the objective of creating an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect. Relations between the Armed Forces and the government branches—especially the president, who according to the Constitution is the supreme authority and the chief of the Armed Forces—must be discussed within the framework of the Constitution.

[Milesi] Regarding that subject, Andres Saldivar, who is president of the Christian Democratic Party and a senatorial candidate, has said that he knows that the national [word indistinct] is not completely interpreted and that it is a sign of the citizenry's poor opinion of the Armed Forces. Do you think that the military's prestige was hurt by the 16 years of General Pinochet's regime? What role do you think the Armed Forces should play and what can be done to encourage their rapprochement with the citizenry?

[Aylwin] Frankly, this subject concerns all Chileans. As a child I grew up in an atmosphere of respect and admiration for the Armed Forces. It was a custom in this country—and my children were also brought up in this custom—to be proud of our Armed Forces. People attended military parades and cheered the Armed Forces, which used to be a symbol of national unity, of patriotism, and of duty.

I did my military service—so did two of my brothers and one of my sons. I was very pleased to have served. I think that in these past 16 years the relation between civilians and the Armed Forces have deteriorated considerably. The Armed Forces are distant and appear as oppressors of the rest of the people. Civilians feel trampled, with the boot on their necks. I do not think this is positive for either Chile or the Armed Forces, and I believe the situation must be rectified. I hope that during my administration I will be able to establish better relations between the Armed Forces and the Chilean people and to turn the Armed Forces into a symbol of national unity. [passage omitted]

[Sola] Relations between Chile and Bolivia have been broken. What do you think is the best way to face Bolivia's demand for a sea outlet?

[Aylwin] First, Chile maintains a firm stand on this subject, a fact that must be clearly understood by the Chilean people and the rest of the world. Chile does not have any border conflicts with Bolivia. Our border with Bolivia has been ratified by an international treaty that was freely approved by our two countries. This treaty constitutes an obligatory norm for Chile and Bolivia.

Second, according to this treaty, Chile has always been willing to grant Bolivia transportation facilities to ports on the Pacific coast.

Third, in face of the Bolivian aspirations to obtain greater facilities or a new transit system, the first thing to be done is to reestablish diplomatic relations. This is a bilateral issue between Bolivia and Chile. It is not a hemispheric matter or a matter to be decided by international organizations.

I trust that Bolivia and Chile will reestablish diplomatic relations in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation. We must be aware that the world is heading toward integration and that it is more convenient for all of us to attain the best and most integrated relations possible. We must seek solutions and, as the Bolivian president recently stated, we must seek imaginative solutions with a 21st century—not a 19th century—view. I hope that within this spirit we will manage not only to reestablish relations with Bolivia, but to establish satisfactory relations for the two countries.

[Sola] Chilean relations with the United States have not been excellent over the past few years, and the murder of Orlando Letelier is tied into this situation. What is your opinion on this subject, considering that a U.S. court has requested the extradition of General Contreras and Colonel Espinoza?

[Aylwin] Well, I hope that Chile will maintain the best relations possible with all the countries of the world, including the United States—a country with which we are linked for many reasons. I have discussed this subject with people from U.S. diplomatic, political, and economic circles, and have noted their willingness to improve relations and solve the problems that are currently separating us as soon as a democratic government is reestablished.

I do not think that an extradition will solve the Letelier case because it has already been ruled on by the Supreme Court. It is what we lawyers refer to as an adjudged matter. I think that Chile can demonstrate its willingness to help clarify the case and guarantee justice, as it is our [word indistinct] purpose in all human rights problems, so as to satisfy the most demanding consciences of the world. [passage omitted]

### Foreign Minister Meets Peruvian Counterpart

*PY0612151689 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Assurances that the Peruvian-Chilean border will be reopened by 7 December at the latest were given by Peruvian Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox after an informal meeting with Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz in the VIP lounge at the Arturo Merino Benitez Airport [in Santiago], where Larco Cox made a stopover on his way to Lima. The Peruvian foreign minister told the press, in brief remarks, that the border closure was disturbing diplomatic and commercial relations with Chile and that his government was therefore seeking ways to solve the problem.

[Begin Larco Cox recording] Minister Errazuriz has made an effort, which I appreciate, to come to see me and personally talk about a matter that has temporarily disturbed our relations. Since the border closure is a temporary measure adopted by Peru for internal reasons, we are considering the imperative need to end it. This measure does not discriminate against Chile, because it applies to all our neighbors. [end recording]

Minister Larco Cox added that the possibility that the measure restricting border movement will be reinstated in the future is very remote, and that Peru's Council of Ministers will discuss the matter this coming Friday [8 December] in a special session.

Minister Errazuriz noted that the meeting he had with his Peruvian colleague was an opportunity to confirm the two countries' desire to work out this conflict, which is curtailing freedom of trade and movement. He also indicated that the country's authorities are well aware of the impact of the border closure on the situation in Arica, and that they are studying the possibilities for alleviating the negative effects of the border closure on trade in that area.

### Government on Election Day 'Subversive Plan'

*PY0612234189 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] The Chilean Government has reported that there is a subversive plan being aimed at the re[illegible]ons but a marked decline of terrorist actions in the metropolitan area. The instructions for this plan are coming from the so-called local committees of violence-seeking and terrorist organizations, which will set this plan into motion on 14 December. The actions will include demonstrations and public protests that will continue even after election day.

Security organizations also reported that a psychological warfare campaign will be unleashed against the citizenry and the Armed Forces. These actions will be conducted by combat units from La Victoria neighborhood and will begin operations as of 14 December.

In view of this plan, the government has taken steps to protect polling stations, public facilities, and high-voltage towers.

## Colombia

### Bomb Attack on Security Department Headquarters

*PA0612142189 Paris AFP in Spanish 1327 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Bogota, 6 Dec (AFP)—Bogota Mayor Andres Pastrana has reported that seven people were killed and at least 20 wounded in a car bomb attack on the headquarters of the Administrative Department of Security (DAS) in western Bogota this morning. DAS Director General Miguel Maza Marquez, who escaped unhurt from a similar attack in a downtown street on 30 May, was in his office on the ninth floor.

The Colombian capital is experiencing a serious emergency situation and is the focus of attention.

Approximately 15 commercial establishments, especially hardware stores, were destroyed, and also the state offices of the Traffic and Transportation Department and the building where the criminal courts operate.

The explosion was so terrible that the entire city was shaken.

A second bomb was reported to have exploded simultaneously in downtown Bogota very close to the office of the president of the Republic, but this has not been confirmed.

The car bomb opened a crater that is 20 meters wide and 10 meters deep.

### Seven Die in Bombings

*PA0612151489 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1257 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Just a few minutes ago two very strong explosions occurred in the center of Bogota. We felt these explosions here at the RCN [Radio Cadena Nacional] building. One of the explosions occurred in the vicinity of the courts in the Palo Quemado sector, where all the Bogota judicial branch offices are located. Apparently, the other explosion occurred in a street near the Presidential Palace.

The two explosions occurred consecutively but very close together, which is why it was felt so strongly. It initially felt like an earthquake—first the wave and then the explosion. All the residents in this central area of Bogota felt it.

It is also said that the explosion could have occurred closer to the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, which is located in the same area. The DAS headquarters is just around the corner from the judicial branch offices in Palo Quemado. The strong explosion that was felt by all of us who work at this hour in the central Bogota area took place at 19th Carrera and 25th Street in Palo Quemado. I repeat, two consecutive explosions occurred at 0735 in the center of Bogota.

Here is some updated information: It was not two explosions, as we had intially believed, but three explosions that occurred a few minutes ago in Bogota. One of them was in the Palo Quemado sector, as we have already reported—in the area where both the Bogota courts and DAS are located. Another explosion occurred in the southern part of Bogota at 14th Carrera and 28th Street South, apparently near an Agrarian Trust branch in the Barrio Gustavo Restrepo neighborhood. A third explosion occurred in the central area of Bogota. These three explosions in Bogota took place almost simultaneously, just a few seconds apart.

We now have official figures of the explosion near the DAS headquarters: Seven persons were killed, more than 50 were wounded, and approximately 25 vehicles and at least 15 buildings—including the DAS offices —were damaged. Initially, DAS officials have estimated that a powerful bomb of more than 100 kg of dynamite placed in a truck was activated.

The huge explosion caused the initial destruction of the front part of the DAS headquarters, as well as a building where there was a hardware store, and the total destruction of six or seven other buildings. A crater 15 meters wide and 6 meters deep was created in 27th Carrera.

Most of the victims of the explosion were in private vehicles and taxis, and only four were walking in the area when the explosion occurred at almost 0740. Officials say initially that there were 50 persons, hit by glass shards and flying pieces of vehicles, injured in the explosion. Officials have indicated that it is possible that the number of victims will increase, as the attack against the DAS headquarters was very strong. We repeat: Officially, seven persons were killed here in front of the DAS headquarters.

### Further on Explosions

*PA0612175289 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1622 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Bogota, 6 Dec (EFE)—Twenty-five dead, 50 seriously injured, 200 who need medical attention, and at least 500 others slightly injured, are the first official figures released following today's explosion of a truck-bomb in Bogota. Among the dead is the driver of the truck that exploded. It is believed that approximately 500 kg of dynamite exploded.

Although the preliminary investigations have not been completed and the removal of the bodies is still going on, the Criminal Investigations Directorate authorities believe that at least 100 persons could be dead.

The bomb exploded at 0730 (1230 GMT) inside a truck that, according to the police reports, was being driven "very slowly" along the street where the 12-story Administrative Department of Security (DAS) is located. The building was completely destroyed.

The police discovered that the truck, very little of which was left, had been stolen last week from the Bogota Water Company.

The shock wave affected buildings and houses located 3 km from the site of the explosion, and the actual explosion was felt in downtown Bogota with the same intensity as an earthquake.

Inside the building there were 500 DAS officers; DAS Director General Miguel Maza Marquez was also there since he usually sleeps in the building.

According to witnesses approached by EFE, people who were walking on the street were actually "lifted off their feet" by the shock wave. The fronts of the buildings near the DAS were destroyed and cars were twisted "as if they were made out of plastic."

The truck-bomb left a 15-meter deep by 10-meter long hole.

The Security Council, whose members are the ministers of Defense, Government, and Justice and the National Police and Army commanders, called an "emergency meeting" to analyze the country's situation.

Colombian President Virgilio Barco, who is in Japan on an official visit, sent a message of support to his countrymen and repudiated the attack. Barco has blamed the drug mafia for the attack, although they have not claimed responsibility yet.

However, since Barco's government declared "total war" on drug trafficking on 18 August, "The Extraditables," as the drug lords with cases pending in the United States call themselves, have exploded more than 200 bombs in the main cities of the country. The economic "targets" of these bombs were always previously identified.

Today's attack, however, has caused an indiscriminate number of victims, most of them passersby, street vendors, and bus drivers.

### Acting President Condemns Attack

*PA0612192889 Paris AFP in Spanish 1815 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Bogota, 6 Dec (AFP)—Colombia's Acting President Carlos Lemos has said that the drug terrorists who perpetrated an attack in Bogota today that left 31 dead and more than 1,000 injured "deserve no mercy from God."

Lemos admitted that the car-bomb attack on the headquarters of Colombia's secret security police (DAS) in Bogota "is the most serious and bloodiest" attack ever committed in the country.

Lemos, filling in for President Virgilio Barco who is on an official visit to Japan, told AFP that controlling the terrorists "is very difficult because "they enjoy the advantage of surprise." [quotation marks as received]

The acting president pointed out that "the authorities cannot guard every meter of the city streets."

Lemos said that the government has stepped up security throughout the capital, and added that a "head-on" struggle will be waged against the drug-trafficking mafias that are operating in the country.

"There is no possibility for a truce with drug traffickers," the acting minister said. He pointed out that "the slaughter," which he had warned about last week before the Chamber of Representatives, is now under way.

Lemos has opposed the inclusion of the issue of extradition to the United States of Colombians charged with drug trafficking in a referendum scheduled for 21 January.

Lemos seized that opportunity to urge members of Congress (Chamber and Senate) to keep extradition as a tool to punish drug traffickers.

A group of parliamentarians have insisted on introducing the extradition issue in the referendum. The government believes that this is a pernicious action, because it could increase the terrorism that is scorching the country.

"The Colombian Government cannot be deprived of a tool such as extradition," Lemos concluded.

Last night the Chamber of Representatives surprisingly approved a constitutional amendment to include the extradition issue in the referendum.

### Security Police Director Unharmed

*PA0612201189 Paris AFP in Spanish 1832 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Bogota, 6 Dec (AFP)—Today's bloody dynamite attack against the Colombian secret police headquarters in Bogota is the second attack which its director, General Miguel Maza Marquez, the most active official in the government's struggle against the drug-trafficking mafias, has managed to escape.

The car bomb, only a few meters away from the 11-story building, of which only the skeleton now remains, exploded only 5 minutes after Maza Marquez had entered to start work this Wednesday.

However, the explosion of 500 kg of dynamite nearly destroyed adjacent businesses and damaged hundreds of nearby homes, but miraculously did not reach the general who was in his ninth floor office at the time.

The fact that Maza escaped unscathed and with only dust on his clothing from this attack, which took place at 0735 (1235 GMT), appears to be inexplicable.

This is the second time that Maza—who has been declared the number one enemy of the illegal drug-trafficking business—has escaped from a terrorist attack against him. In late May he was the target of another car-bomb attack on a busy northern Bogota avenue while heading to his office.

### Maza Comments on Bomb

*PA0712025489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2242 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Bogota, 6 Dec (EFE)—General Miguel Maza Marquez, director of the Administrative Department of Security [DAS], Colombia's secret police, whose installations were destroyed by a 500-kg dynamite charge, said today that "a miniature atomic bomb exploded in Bogota."

Maza Marquez, who was attacked by drug traffickers in May but was unhurt, said: "There is no doubt that the bomb was intended for me."

The bomb's shock wave, which destroyed buildings and cars in a 3-km radius, was aimed at the parking lot where Maza generally enters the DAS building in Bogota's southeast.

The officer said that he arrived at his office earlier than usual, and at the time of the explosion, 0730 (1230 GMT), he had already read LA PRENSA and was working at his desk.

"I thought the explosion had occurred on the floor where I was because it was so powerful. I was showered with broken glass but was unhurt," he told the press after attending an urgent Security Council meeting regarding the bombing.

Leaving his office, built with reinforced steel and bullet-proof glass, he found his secretary dead. "I descended the stairs of the nine floors and realized that, as far as Bogota was concerned, this had been a miniature atomic bomb," he said.

Although he admitted that "there is no evidence of who masterminded the attack," he did not dismiss the idea that drug traffickers might be responsible for the explosion, whose charge has been estimated at 500 to 1,000 kg of gel dynamite.

"I am worried about the country's fate. These people are attacking the state and Colombia," Maza commented. He said he was confident that "the 32 million Colombians would have the last word."

Referring to the drug traffickers, he said: "Although their structure is very sophisticated, I hope it will become weaker some day."

Today's explosion, officially part of the war between the government and the drug traffickers which began on 18 August, initially resulted in 35 dead and 1,000 injured.

### Barco Speech on Bombing

*PA0712043089 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0240 GMT 7 Dec 89*

[Speech by President Virgilio Barco transmitted via satellite from Tokyo, Japan—live]

[Text] Compatriots, as you know, I came to Japan to fulfill a mission in this country, which has always expressed its solidarity with Colombia.

However, I have been closely following the country's situation with profound sadness and indignation after the criminal attack on the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] facilities, which deeply shook all Colombians.

I have been in constant touch with Carlos Lemos Simmons, the minister designated to act on my behalf, and with my closest assistants.

In the past few days we have experienced an increase in the vile attacks carried out by the drug-trafficking criminal organization. These attacks have taken the lives of many innocent Colombians. Men, women, and children who were in the prime of their lives have been sacrificed by mad actions carried out by criminals, who intend to control an entire people, government, and country through terror and destruction.

They will not defeat us. We are and will continue struggling. War has been declared on the entire country and on democracy. We will not fall under the control of the drug terrorists' bloody tyranny.

Last night the country learned about the Colombian Chamber of Representatives's decision to approve the constitutional reforms and include the extradition issue in the referendum.

The confirmation that the Avianca plane crash was caused by a bomb; the murder of Bernardo Jaramillo Uribe, roving 13th judge of criminal investigation; and this morning's atrocious attack on the DAS facilities further prove that the decision made by the Chamber of Representatives is highly unsuitable for the entire country.

We absolutely cannot accept drug traffickers' trying to force our legislators to adopt a decision that would only bring more destruction and death to Colombia, because if including the extradition issue in the referendum is approved, it would not be a decision made by the sovereign will of the people, but by the force of bullets and terror.

Colombians have unfortunately paid too high a price to find out what these criminals really think. They spoke about a truce, and then they murdered a judge. Subsequently, the Chamber of Representatives approved including the extradition issue in the referendum and, in good faith, many people thought that was the first step toward peace with the drug traffickers. They were wrong. The next day the DAS facilities were attacked.

These actions prove what these criminals are capable of doing to obtain a favorable decision in the referendum. They are not conducting an election campaign, but a campaign of terror to attain their goals.

I now reiterate what I said in my speech before leaving for Japan. I said that the constitutional reforms with the inclusion of the referendum is highly unsuitable.

I share the sorrow and sadness of all my compatriots, especially the victims' relatives. Our indignation must represent all Colombians' intention to join efforts and drop personal interests.

Compatriots, we must never, we will never succumb to the drug terrorists. The stable democracy we have built and defended with great effort for over a century is in danger. Throughout its history, Colombia has overcome more difficult times. Let us all stand up with faith, courage, and firmness to defend our homeland and freedom. Thank you very much.

### Extraditables Vow To Continue 'Total War'

*PA0612233189 Paris AFP in Spanish 2048 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Bogota, 6 Dec (AFP)—The Extraditables, Colombian drug traffickers sought by U.S. justice, today warned that they will continue to wage "total war" on the

Colombian Government until the Senate agrees to submit the extradition issue to a referendum to be held on 21 January.

The Extraditables' warning was released in a communique sent to the media in Medellin, a city 500 km northwest of Bogota, shortly after a gigantic explosion destroyed the Bogota headquarters of the Administrative Department of Security [DAS], killing at least 31 and injuring approximately 500 people.

The drug traffickers' document, aired in Bogota by the private radio network Caracol, did not mention today's attack, however.

In their communique, The Extraditables maintained that the voice of the Congress is the voice of the people and that the voice of the people is the voice of God.

"We will accept the people's verdict. We will stop the war on the day the Senate confirms that the people will be our judge," the communique aired by Caracol said. "Meanwhile, we will continue to make war on the government. This is our response to the persecution, infamy, and outrages perpetrated against us and our families," the message said.

Colombian President Virgilio Barco decreed administrative extradition on 18 August after Luis Carlos Galan, presidential candidate for the Liberal Party, was mowed down by killers paid by drug traffickers.

Since then, nine Colombians accused of drug trafficking in the United States have been extradited there.

On 23 August, The Extraditables challenged Barco's government by perpetrating six dynamite attacks in Medellin to protest the resumption of extradition.

In today's communique, The Extraditables claimed responsibility for the murder of Colonel Valdemar Franklyn Quintero, police commander in Antioquia in the northwestern part of the country, 500 km from Bogota, on 18 August.

They also admitted to murdering four judges over the past 5 months. "The magistrates and DAS head Miguel Maza Marquez worked together to accuse us of crimes and massacres we never perpetrated."

General Maza Marquez came out unhurt from today's attack, although he was on the ninth floor of the DAS building, which was partially destroyed by the explosion.

Maza Marquez escaped unscathed from a similar attack on 29 May, when a car bomb exploded as he drove by in his armored car on a busy street in Bogota.

## M-19's Carlos Pizarro on Peace Process

*PM0712094489 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Nov 89 p B-2*

[Interview with 19 April Movement, M-19, leader Carlos Pizarro by Maria Consuelo Monteiro; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Monteiro] What is the main aspect of this peace process?

[Pizarro] There are two different tasks, which rest largely with the 19 April Movement and the government. One of them is the pardon; it is up to the government to submit the bill, defend it, and ensure its approval. The other would rest with us, and it is the surrender of weapons—the final step toward our becoming a political movement.

All this involves a main aspect, which is a major political pact that will enable the Colombian people after 40 years to possess the plebiscitary means to amend the Constitution and change some aspects of our electoral law, which is rather antiquated.

[Monteiro] But this political pact will cover only your movement. What about the other guerrilla groups?

[Pizarro] This political pact was signed initially by us, but the fact that its viability was demonstrated soon deeply influenced the everyday experience of Colombian politics. It is not a theoretical course to be traversed by real paths [sentence as published].

If a negotiated peace is possible, I believe that very special paths for resolving conflicts in Latin America will open up—not just for Colombians but also for other countries. In El Salvador, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front is holding talks with the government, tackling issues similar to ours under different names. I believe that in Latin America we need a redefinition of what revolutionary victory is, because we are experiencing a form of political conduct in which there is a need for dialogue. Some groups will involve themselves in this immediately, while others will take time to do so.

[Monteiro] If you have spoken for 15 years of armed struggle as an instrument of change, why this new outlook now?

[Pizarro] Has nothing changed in Colombia or in Latin America in 20 years? Over the past few years there has been the crisis in the socialist countries—the crisis of the model of socialist development. Today we are seeing a search for new forms of organization of society, led by bureaucratic [as published] groups, such as the Greens in Europe. In Latin America many things are changing; we cannot cling to the past. It must be borne in mind that there is now a considerable overlapping of forms of violence in Colombia, which prevents us from attributing a clear aim to the struggle which we are waging. Nobody knows whether we are waging a people's war or just creating one form of violence among many others.

In the current situation, the war is between everybody, and if we are all involved, we must all seek the solution.

[Monteiro] One of the main problems confronting you as you enter civilian life is that of protecting your lives. The Patriotic Union [UP] has lost over 800 members.

[Pizarro] We are in great danger that people will seek through murder the easiest way to remove us from political life, but it is also true that M-19 has certain peculiarities that must be taken into account: We are following the path of the search for peace. There are countless sectors which view M-19 as the pivot between all the contending forces. It has contacts in all directions—left, right, center, and so forth.

Right now we are drawing up security plans that only our people handle, since nobody apart from M-19 can vouch for our lives. Despite sophisticated security plans, many people have died.

[Monteiro] What is the difference between the UP (the left-wing party which won more votes in the election) and M-19?

[Pizarro] There is a great difference between us and the UP. The latter is part of a section of the Communist Party, and is deeply attached to a theory of struggle whereby legal, trade union, electoral, and guerrilla struggle—all kinds of struggle—can be waged at the same time, and this stance seems to be in crisis in Colombia. It may have been valid when the guerrilla movement was something marginal and forsaken, but now, when the country is beset by violence, this does not work. The UP has paid a high price for a mistaken stance.

We know that nobody is prepared to concede victory for nothing. Either we wage war or we make peace. We switch from peace to war or vice versa.

Sometimes people seek to condemn us for carrying guns all our lives, but we choose freely when we wish to have our hands free.

[Monteiro] How do you view the dialogue with the drug traffickers?

[Pizarro] This problem tends to intensify, and a solution must be found. We are presenting proposals to be discussed, and we believe that bold negotiation is necessary to achieve the complete elimination of drug trafficking.

This solution will have to be discussed with the United States, but it will also have to take Colombia's needs into account.

Sooner or later, the extradition treaty will have to end, and the situation of those who have been extradited will have to be studied. It is necessary to have the dignity of our people and our justice respected, and not surrender it to the United States.

[Monteiro] There was great outrage when Morena [National Renewal Movement]—the extreme right-wing wing group held responsible for organizing the death squads—asked to be legalized as a political party. What is M-19's stance?

[Pizarro] When we are engaged in a process of seeking a political solution, we cannot seek out who are the good guys and who are the bad guys; we cannot say that the guerrillas are the good guys and should therefore have all the privileges, and those who are not are the bad guys and should be condemned.

We are seeking a comprehensive solution. This means looking at our former enemies, who zealously persecuted us, in a totally different way. We know that Morena emerged for many reasons, and these include the guerrilla movement's excesses and its excessive violence.

[Monteiro] How you you personally feel about this change of lifestyle?

[Pizarro] It is something new. We know how to wage war, but now we are confronted with the great challenge of the political struggle, and it is necessary to respond by rebuilding a disjointed state to make it a united state. It is necessary to respond not only to our organization's members but also to the rest of the country.

I was 19 years old when I joined the guerrilla movement, and at that age your ideas are in the process of maturing. I joined the guerrilla movement as the product of a generation which witnessed the Cuban revolution and the experiences of Camilo Torres and Che Guevara. We were greatly influenced by the Vietnam issue, the hippie movement, May 1968, and having seen Allende's defeat at Pinochet's hands.

We joined full of these ideas, which were not fully assimilated, but they were what motivated us. In 1970, with the bipartisanship of the traditional parties, it was very difficult not to be a guerrilla. When somebody was trying to maintain political and personal honesty, he fought in the guerrilla movement and for the guerrilla movement, and we changed many things in this country. [passage omitted]

## Ecuador

### Crude Oil Production To Increase in 1990

*PA0112225789 Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 21 Nov 89 p A-1*

[Text] During the first weeks in 1990, Ecuador will add about 10,000 barrels of oil to the current daily national production of about 280,000 barrels.

"Our objective is to attain next year a production average of 300,000 barrels," said Petroecuador President Luis Roman.

Beginning on 1 January, the state-owned oil company will gradually increase its production that in 1987 reached 310,000 barrels, he said.

The oil fields that will be incorporated are Pucuna and Tiguino, operated by Petroleos del Ecuador in the northern area of the Amazon region.

Roman announced that there will be an accelerated search for new crude oil by the state-owned enterprise and by international companies operating in the country with service contracts.

Next week the sixth international bid will be opened for the exploration and exploitation of seven sites—four in the Amazon and three along the coast.

There is interest among the companies in taking part and success is expected. Europe and the United States have been sounded out. About 20 companies of international prestige have contacted Ecuadoran authorities, many of which are planning consortiums.

In Ecuador's sedimented basin, which still has not been completely evaluated, there are prospects for finding crude oil. Based on current explorations, Petroecuador will analyze the technical information." [quotation marks as published] A dry well can be invaluable and can supply technical data, Petroecuador's president said.

The last wells drilled by Braspetro and Petrocanada in the Amazon proved unproductive.

## Paraguay

### President Neutral Regarding Colorado Conflict

*PY0612171189 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Dec 89 p 5*

[Excerpt] President Andres Rodriguez said yesterday that the current crisis within the Colorado Party must be resolved by the courts. Rodriguez has adopted a neutral position regarding the dispute between the "orthodox" and "democratic" factions of the Colorado Party. He said that he has great respect for the law.

Rodriguez thus declined to mediate the conflict resulting from the decision by the "orthodox" faction to hold a convention on 2 December despite a court ruling suspending it.

"This issue is being analyzed by the court. Everyone knows very well that I respect the autonomy of the three branches as established in our Constitution," General Rodriguez said.

He added that the conflict must be resolved by the courts and that it is up to the courts to say yes or no. "We will accept the court ruling. I have great respect for the law. I insist, I have absolute respect for the autonomy of the three branches of our government, as established in the Constitution. That is all."

At the end of the interview outside the Government Palace, President Rodriguez repeated himself: "I insist, this conflict must be resolved by the courts." [passage omitted]

### Riquelme's Lawyer Dicusses Court Ruling

*PY0612133489 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Dec 89 p 9*

[Excerpt] According to Victor Arturo Bobadilla, the lawyer for Blas N. Riquelme, head of the Colorado Party democratic faction executive board, Judge Rafael Cabrera Riquelme has been "extremely clear in his ruling," because he fully transcribed all the petitions contained in the writ of amparo granted by the courts. Therefore, the lawyer added, Riquelme has the legal right to administer the executive board's assets.

Bobadilla said that the ruling by Judge Cabrera, who on 4 December granted the writ of amparo authorizing Riquelme to preside over the democratic faction executive board, granted Riquelme enough power to act as chairman of the political group.

Bobadilla added that the Colorado Party statute also grants Riquelme this power. Therefore, Bobadilla said, he has the required authority to make decisions as the head of the political group.

After insisting that Judge Cabrera has recognized Riquelme as the head of the Colorado Party executive board [as published], Bobadilla invoked Article 13 of the Republican National Association (ANR) [the Colorado Party]. He said that, based on this article, his client has ample power to "make internal decisions aimed at organizing the party chapters' rank and file, and to adopt measures that may affect members of the executive board." [passage omitted]

## Uruguay

### 'Blatant Fabrications' in Baker Speech Criticized

*PY0612220989 Montevideo LA HORA POPULAR in Spanish 21 Nov 89 p 13*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is quite interesting to read the speech given by [U.S. Secretary of State] James Baker III to the OAS General Assembly on 13 November 1989.

It is a unambiguous speech that translates into diplomatic language the main thesis of the Santa Fe II document; that is, the ideological and political plan of U.S. imperialism during its long period of negotiations with Latin America.

The U.S. secretary of state's speech is based on at least five blatant fabrications, most of which do not appear directly in the text but which become obvious when Baker's sweetened phrases are compared with reality and the behavior of the White House toward our continent.

Democracy is the first fabrication: The U.S. leader describes in an accurate and correct way the current predominance of democracy in the majority of the Latin American countries. Nevertheless, he misses a basic fact; that is, Washington's systematic support for all the unconstitutional regimes in Latin America that have suppressed the democratic aspirations of the masses for a long time. To restore the truth, it would be appropriate to add, regarding all the remarks made by Baker, the current democratic wave—the political reform, as he says—arrived in spite of the United States and that the White House yields to this movement with the deliberate purpose of controlling it and, if possible, of sabotaging it.

The second fabrication deals with the economy: Baker presents the examples of Mexico, Venezuela, and Chile as models to be emulated. In short, he uses the governments that have joined the Brady plan to apply the neoliberal formula, or the governments—as in the case of Chile—that have already applied it to the bitter end at a social cost everyone is familiar with. Of course, the U.S. secretary of state blames Latin America's backwardness on the "levels of state control and the special treatment that has paralyzed the productive forces of this hemisphere for decades." Obviously, this is the formula that Lacalle and Battle seek to repeat, and it is the one that best suits the U.S. interests. Here it would be proper to correct the U.S. secretary of state and show him that dependence has actually been the huge force that has paralyzed the productive forces and that the neoliberal model just reinforces the links of this old and heavy chain.

The third fabrication refers to drug trafficking: An issue that continues to climb the ranking of the meddlesome U.S. policy toward Latin America. The entire heartbreaking picture that Baker described in his speech would surely be more complete if we added the firm resolve of the White House to suppress the demand of the world's leading drug market: the United States of America.

Obviously Baker could not leave out the issue of anticommunism as the backbone of a longstanding policy. He sidesteps the special difficulties that Gorbachev's policy involves, talking about the past and slipping into erratic insults and open lies.

If the fourth issue concerns the everlasting communist threat, the fifth issue concerns the hope of building an inter-American system commanded from the White House. This is perhaps the most unrealistic proposal, and for this reason it is left for the end. All the poetry with which Baker describes a democratic and united Latin America within a sort of capitalist common market fails as soon as it is compared with reality. The dependence, the exploitation of the peoples of this continent, and the unending drain of natural and human resources clearly demonstrates that without full equality among the nations, it will never be possible to build a truly secure inter-American system in which peace, democracy, and social progress can develop.

## Suriname

### Rebels Reportedly Marching on Capital

*FL0612222889 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 6 Dec 89*

[Text] Andre Haakmat, a Surinamese politician residing in the Netherlands, today reported that a group of insurgents is marching on Paramaribo, the capital city of Suriname, to overthrow the government of President Ramsewak Shankar.

Haakmat told the press that the Surinamese Army reported an attack against a military post on 4 December, but that the true objectives behind the attack are still unknown.

However, (Marie van Gremson), a correspondent of the Dutch independent broadcasting station VARA in Paramaribo, said that their offices are located only 100 meters from the Surinamese National Assembly and that nothing seems to be happening now.

Surinamese Army Commander Desi Bouterse, who ruled the country for 6 years following a coup d'etat in 1980, identified the rebels as members of the group led by Ronny Brunswijk.